



Corporation of Madras



HEALTH DEPARTMENT

ANNUAL REPORT

FOR

1950

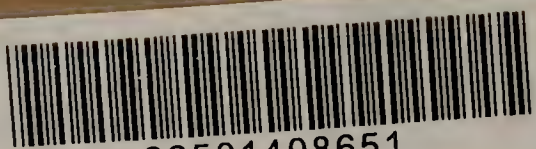
PRESENTED BY

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1951

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With compliments

from

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Corporation of Madras

HEALTH DEPARTMENT
ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1950

C O N T E N T S

INTRODUCTION **Pages i to iii**

Forwarding Note ... **iv to vi**

Annual Report on Vital Statistics ... **1**

„ „ „ Vaccination ... **9**

„ „ „ Medical Relief ... **11**

„ „ „ Medical Inspection of }
Corporation Schools } ... **33**

„ „ „ Sanitation ... **35**

„ „ „ Conservancy ... **48**

„ „ „ Anti-Malaria Operations ... **50**

„ „ „ of the Water Analyst ... **52**

„ „ „ Public Analyst ... **54**

„ „ „ Lady Superintendent, }
Child Welfare Scheme } ... **59**

„ „ „ Port Health Officer ... **61**

Appendices :

Statements on

Vital Statistics ... **62**

Vaccination ... **74**

Medical Relief ... **76**

Medical Inspection ... **80**

Sanitation ... **82**

Food Analysis ... **84**

Water Analysis ... **86**

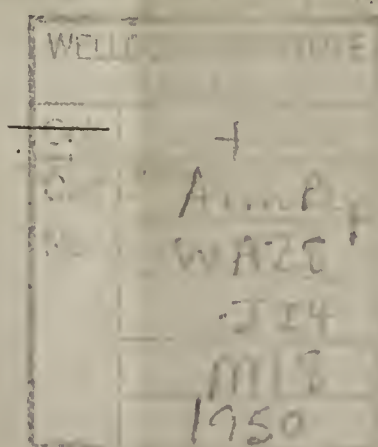
Child Welfare Scheme ... **97**

LIST OF GRAPHS AND CHARTS.

GRAPH :	facing page
Births and deaths	2
Infantile Mortality	4
Deaths from Cholera	6
Deaths from Small-pox	8
Deaths from Communicable diseases	24
Lake level and organic matter in raw water	52
Food analysis; No. of samples and percentage of adulteration	56
MAP :	
Control areas of Tuberculosis clinics	16
Location of dispensaries and Child Welfare Centres	60
CHART :	
Growth of Institutions	12
Infantile Mortality C. W. S.	60
Maternal mortality C. W. S.	60

LIST OF PHOTOGRAPHS

	Facing page
Feeding school children	28
Ear-Nose-Throat clinic--Ashok Vihar	28
Milk Distribution--Maternity Home, Choolai	34
Zebra foaled at the Zoo	34
Joy-ride on elephant--Zoo	38
Milk Distribution--Corporation School	38
Reclaimed land--Gantz Road	48
Public convenience--South Cooum River Road	48
Dr. Mrs. H. V. Kamalammal	59



INTRODUCTION

An examination of the vital statistics of the year under report will reveal that, in spite of the adverse economic and food conditions and the difficulties attending upon the failure of the monsoon for the fourth year in succession, the health of the city was satisfactory and that there had been no marked deterioration in its condition. There had been a slight fall in the birth-rate, the birth-rate for the year being 51·94 compared with 52·48 for 1949 and there had been an increase in the death-rate, the figures for the year being 38·23 as compared with 32·71 for 1949. In spite of these two factors, the rate of natural increase of the population was 13·71 as compared with 19·77 in 1949. These rates have been worked out on the estimated population at the end of the decennium and, as has been mentioned in the previous reports, they do not give a correct picture of the city's population which has grown much beyond the estimated population.

The provisional census figure for 1951 shows the population of the city as 14,29,374. Shortage of protected water supply as revealed by an increase in the number of deaths from bowel diseases, housing shortage and consequent congestion and overcrowding of houses as seen from the increase in the number of deaths from respiratory diseases, difficulties associated with the obtaining and high prices of staple foods of the labour and lower middle classes—all these factors appear to account for the increase in the death-rate.

Small-pox and cholera were prevalent in the year — the latter during the second half of the year. The accommodation at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, was insufficient for receiving the growing number of admissions and 21 sheds had to be erected to accommodate the in-rush of cases besides the addition of emergency staff to cope up with the increase in the number of cases. The shortage of nursing staff was felt very keenly and we had to loan the nursing staff from the Government General Hospital and the Stanley Hospital to meet the needs of the situation. The incidence of small-pox in the city kept pace with its progress throughout the state and exhibited the characteristic of increased occurrence from January onwards, reaching the peak during April and falling off with minimum incidence during September and October. The measures adopted for the control of small-pox were the usual ones and primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations were carried out on a mass scale. 56,804 primary and 9,05,402 re-vaccinations were done during the year. This is the maximum number of vaccinations performed in any year so far.

Cholera started during the month of August and was prevalent till the end of December, the maximum incidence of 652 cases being in the month of October. Over 3 lakhs of persons were protected against cholera during the year. Further details about these epidemics and the measures adopted to combat them will be found in the accompanying pages.

There had been an increase in the deaths from dysentery as compared with the figures for 1949. The main factors for the increase appear to be the difficult food situation and the restricted protected water supply necessitated by successive droughts.

Infantile mortality rate per 1000 live-births was 187·73 as compared with 158·59 for 1949. There appears to be no specific feature to account for the increase in the infantile mortality rate except the generally poor economic and nutritive conditions referred to earlier.

Out of the total number of 52,619 births in the city, slightly more than half, i.e. 26,957, was attended to by the Child Welfare Centres. The Child Welfare Centres are thus doing a very useful and necessary service to the community, especially the lower income groups.

The dispensaries continued to do good work. People in increasing numbers have been resorting to these dispensaries. The total attendance at these dispensaries was 26,90,613 as against 26,21,207 in the previous year.

In conformity with the scheme prepared by the sub-committee appointed by the Tuberculosis Association of Madras and approved by the Corporation on 29-11-1949, anti-tuberculosis work was further intensified during the year by the opening of 4 more clinics, one each being attached to the Stanley Hospital, General Hospital, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital and Royapettah Hospital. Each of these clinics is staffed by a Medical Officer aided by a Health Visitor for doing domiciliary work. The reports on the working of these clinics and of the Pulianthope Clinic are found in the following pages. The Pulianthope Clinic which has been in existence from 1944 has been rendering relief to an increasing number of patients year after year. The number for 1950 is 9,285 as compared with 9,144 for 1949. As the other four clinics were started only late in the year under review, no comparison of figures is possible. The Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital has been hard-pressed for want of accommodation and, during the year under review, additional beds (6 special and 2 emergent) have been provided. The two emergent beds have been endowed by the King George V Memorial Fund. Our thanks are due to the King George V Memorial Committee for this gift. A scheme for a further increase in accommodation by acquiring the adjoining land for providing more beds to tuberculosis patients is under way. The Corporation B.C.G. team worked in conjunction with the two Government teams till July of the year and afterwards independently. Details of the number of tests and vaccinations done will be found in the following pages.

The Ashok Vihar continued to be popular. The outdoor slum work undertaken by the members and staff of Ashok Vihar is worth mentioning as it has definitely helped to infuse an increased consciousness among the slum dwellers of the need for personal and environmental cleanliness.

In the Public Health Laboratory, there has been a steady increase in the number of samples analysed. So much so, proposals have been made for increasing the staff by the appointment of an assistant. Apart from the specimens sent by the Corporation dispensaries and clinics, there has been a large increase in the number of samples received from the private medical practitioners in the city.

There has been an increased production of finished articles in the Work House at Royapuram. The manufacture of bandages, dungry cloth and towels and cocoanut coir ropes has been stepped up considerably to cope up with the demand from all departments of the Corporation.

Under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 5,061 food samples were analysed as against 4,810 in 1949. The percentage of adulterated samples was 47.2 as against 39.9 in 1949. Milk and butter, the most important foods, are the ones subject to the maximum amount of adulteration. 72 per cent of milk samples and 24.8 per cent of butter samples were found adulterated. This is not a happy state of affairs for contemplation considering how very important these two food stuffs are to the general health of the community. The largest number of adulterated samples of milk has been from those which were supplied by itinerant milk vendors. It is worthwhile considering if a scheme for the supply of milk under Government or Corporation control on the analogy of the Bombay Milk Plan should not be thought of as an urgent necessity. The fines that have been imposed on the guilty vendors are in the majority of cases a mere trifle and do not exceed a day's ill-gotten gain and unless very deterrent and heavy fines are imposed, the chances of effectively controlling and checking milk adulteration are remote. An interesting feature of the Public Analyst's report is the adulteration of cocoanut oil with mineral oil. The necessity for imposing maximum fine in such cases does not require any reiteration from me.

Out of the 232 Corporation schools, 77 schools were visited by the Medical Inspection personnel and medical examination conducted and treatment given. This reveals that the Medical Inspection staff has been able to do about 30 per cent of the entire work and that the number of medical people

employed for the work is very inadequate. The ideal is that every pupil in the school should be examined at least once a year and consequently there is imperative need for increasing the staff. Unless this is done, the results of such a service are bound to be rather poor and ineffective.

The supply of milk to deserving children studying in the Corporation schools under the UNICEF milk scheme was started in July and was continued to the end of the year. Milk was first given to about 2,000 school children who were not receiving midday meals and were otherwise in need of nourishment. About 2,500 expectant and nursing mothers, infants and toddlers attending the Child Welfare Centres in the city were also given this milk. The number of school children receiving milk was increased to 4,000 in October.

The City Cleaning Campaign was inaugurated by the Worshipful Mayor in January and conducted on every Sunday throughout the year. The co-operation of the local welfare and civic associations was availed of for this purpose. Three of these associations who have been very helpful in maintaining sanitation in slums at a satisfactory level were awarded prizes on the occasion of the Corporation Inauguration Day. At this function, prizes were also awarded to the best market in the city and to 15 thozhilalis who did good work in the year.

Conservancy continued to be under the control of the Health Department during the year. A proposal is under the consideration of the Committee and the Council for transferring this work to another department. No decision has yet been taken and I would like to take this opportunity to emphasise that such a separation is necessary for the proper discharge of the responsibilities of the staff of the Health Department.

The population of the city has nearly doubled itself in the past few years and there seems to be every likelihood of its further increase. The resources of the department are being strained to the maximum, consequent on this phenomenal increase in the population. The hopes that the inclusion of the outlying areas in the city limits would relieve overcrowding and, to that extent, ease the strain on the department have not been realised even a little. The City Improvement Trust would, it is hoped, help the Corporation in clearing the slums in which direction the Corporation has recently started some schemes and which are well progressing. Shortage of housing accommodation and consequent over-crowding with all its attendant effects on health is a problem which has to be tackled in right earnest.

Dr. S.E.D. Masilamani was the Health Officer during the year under review and in the normal course, he should have presented this report. But he is away from India on a W.H.O. Travel Fellowship, and the responsibility of presenting it has naturally devolved on me.

I have to thank the Commissioner for the uniform courtesy he has extended to me. He has always been very helpful in solving many of the intricate problems that arise in the day-to-day administration of the city and has stinted neither labour nor money where the interests of the public were concerned. I would also like to acknowledge thankfully the help and assistance I received from the assistant officers and other members of the health staff, both indoor and outdoor.

G. SRINIVASAN, B.A., M.B.B.S., B.S.SC.

Ag. Health Officer.

FORWARDED.

According to the report of the Health Officer for the calendar year 1950, there were 52,619 births with a birth rate of 51.94 per mille of the estimated population and 38,726 deaths with a death rate of 38.23 per mille. The natural increase of 13,893 in population may be taken as an indication that the health of the city has not deteriorated despite the out-break of epidemics like small-pox and cholera during the year and other unfavourable conditions such as overcrowding and congestion, scarcity of essential articles of food, shortage of water, lack of sufficient hospital accommodation for infectious diseases etc., prevailing in the city.

The birth and death rates have been worked out on the basis of the estimated population of 10,13,000 for the year 1950. But, the actual population as revealed by the latest Census is 14,29,374. If this figure is adopted, the birth and death rates for the year 1950 will be 36.8 per mille and 27.1 per mille respectively.

There was an out-break of cholera during the later part of the year and small-pox was prevalent throughout the year. The incidence of cholera was large in October. As a result of the prompt and effective measures taken, the disease was brought under control by the end of the year. Over 3 lakhs of people were protected against cholera by the end of December, 50. Small-pox continued to prevail in the city throughout the year although the incidence was great during the first 4 months. Besides the permanent health staff consisting of 19 medical officers and 80 vaccinators, a special staff of 5 sanitary inspectors and 10 vaccinators with the necessary menial staff were appointed to take preventive measures. Additional accommodation was provided at the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, to deal with the increased number of admissions and the nursing and other ancillary staff were increased. As many as 9,62,206 vaccinations were performed during the year—the highest figure on record. But for the strenuous and concentrated efforts made by the Corporation health staff, the incidence and the toll from cholera and small-pox would have been very heavy in the city. There was a gradual decline in incidence towards the close of the year. It was mostly confined to the densely populated localities and slums. The need for improvement of slums and abatement of overcrowding is once again emphasized by the incidence of epidemics. The Corporation has taken up the improvement of slums on Corporation lands and if Government could improve slums on Government lands and the City Improvement Trust, slums on private lands, many lives could be saved in future years and the risk of infection from epidemics spreading in the city could be greatly reduced. As regards overcrowding, this is a stupendous problem which has to be solved by a three-pronged attack by the Corporation, the City Improvement Trust and the employers of labour. Unless those three agencies create new colonies and shift the surplus population in crowded areas, the present congestion with all its attendant dangers will continue. There are many difficulties in the way of providing housing at rents within the reach of the poor and the lower middle class families. Unless the margin between economic rent and reasonable rent which a tenant can pay is met by Government subsidies and employers, no appreciable progress could be made in the matter of housing the poor and the needy.

I may refer here to the steep increase in the population of the city. The Census figures disclosed that the population of the city is 14.29 lakhs. If the city should be healthy, it should necessarily be clean, but without the co-operation of the fourteen and odd lakhs of people in the city, it is well-nigh impossible to keep the city in a sanitary condition. The people can do more for the sanitation of Madras than the executive. As observed by Mr. J. C. Molony, I.C.S., a former President of the Corporation, the sanitary regulations of the Corporation are the treatment prescribed by the collective

doctor, "the Health Department" for the collective patient known as "the public". As a man, who is ill, cannot complain of his ill-health if he refuses or neglects to carry out the treatment prescribed by his physician, the public cannot complain about insanitation in the city so long as they refuse or neglect to keep their houses, the surroundings and the streets clean. They should not allow rubbish and filth to accumulate in their houses; they should not themselves use or allow their children to use the street or the public drain as latrine; they should not scatter rubbish and filth in the street, but deposit them only in the dustbins; they should not spit indiscriminately in streets and pavements and they should notify promptly to the Corporation cases of infection and dangerous diseases. It may be remarked that these and similar lapses on the part of the public should be prevented by the executive and the erring persons punished. Do the critics, who thus generally shift the responsibility on the Corporation, ever realise the magnitude of the problem and how futile it is to solve it by mere application of the law? If lakhs of people render the streets dirty and insanitary every hour, is it a practical proposition to keep the streets clean and tidy? Here is a problem which is vast enough to provide spare time work for every citizen of Madras.

Anti-tuberculosis work was intensified by the opening of four more clinics attached to the four Government hospitals in the city in addition to the Pulianthope Clinic. More beds were provided in the Tuberculosis Hospital in Konnur High Road bringing the present strength to 62. The Corporation B.C.G. team worked in conjunction with the two Government teams till July, 1950, and independently thereafter.

The Corporation Public Health Laboratory has become exceedingly popular. During the year, as many as 16,396 specimens of blood, sputum, urine etc., were examined against 12,266 in the previous year and 5,642 in 1948. Food control was intensified and 5,061 samples were analysed during the year.

The Public Health and Recreation Centre (Ashok Vihar) continued to do good work. The supply of milk to deserving pupils, studying in Corporation schools, expectant and nursing mothers and children under the UNICEF Milk Scheme needs special mention.

The Corporation Child Welfare Scheme continued to be popular. An Advisory Board was constituted in August, 1949, for the investigation of maternal deaths and formulating suggestions for improving maternity services. As recommended by this Board, the Maternity and Child Welfare Centres were grouped on a zonal basis to be attached to the various hospitals in the city. A second lady doctor was appointed in the Choolai Maternity Home during the year with a view to have the services of a lady doctor in the Home always. In all, there are 174 beds in the existing maternity wards attached to the Child Welfare Centres. Out of the total number of 52,619 births registered in the city during the year, 26,957 cases came under the care of the Corporation Child Welfare Scheme and 10,374 births were actually conducted in the Corporation Maternity Wards. Supply of cow's milk to priority consumers was continued at the centres at the rate of 4 measures per day at each centre.

As early as 1915, the question of separation of conservancy from the Health Department and placing it under a whole time officer, independent of the Health Officer, was mooted. Mr. James R. Coats, the then Corporation Engineer, who made a thorough survey and comparative study of the conservancy work in the city with that in western countries, came to the decision that the Health Officer should be relieved of this work and the work placed in charge of an independant officer, or if such a course is not possible, to transfer it to the Engineering Department. Similar opinion was expressed by the City High Mortality Committee appointed by Government in 1927. Although the Council accepted this principle and resolved to request Government to so amend the Act as to provide for the appointment by the Council

of a Conservancy Officer and although the Act was also amended in 1936 giving free scope to the Council for appointing Special Officers as it may consider necessary, the question of appointing a Conservancy Officer was not taken up for consideration seriously. The whole question was examined in great detail and a proposal placed before the Standing Committees and the Council for separating conservancy from the Health Department. The question is now pending before the Standing Committee (Taxation and Finance) and the Council. I have no doubt that, with the separation of conservancy from the Health Department, the Health Department would be better able to discharge its legitimate duties and perform its functions.

Before I conclude, I must record my appreciation of the good work done by Dr. Masilamani, the Health Officer, and late Dr. Mrs. Kamalamma, the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme, during the year. Due to their untiring efforts, the general level of the public health of the city was kept up. I regret that Dr. Mrs. Kamalamma passed away on 18-1-1951 just after the close of the year under report. She was hard working and efficient. It was due to her indefatigable energy and drive as also the great interest evinced by her in the activities of the scheme that there has been considerable improvement in the quality of the maternity and child welfare services. In her death, the Corporation has lost an energetic and efficient officer.

23rd July, 1951

C. NARASIMHAM,
Commissioner.

Summary of Vital Statistics for 1950

Area	...	31833·6 acres or 49·74 sq. miles.
Population estimated for mid- year 1950	...	10,13,000
Average density per acre	...	31·8
Births excluding still-births	...	52,619
Birth-rate per 1,000 of estimated population	...	51·94
Deaths excluding still-births	...	38,726
Death-rate per 1,000 estimated population	...	38·23
Natural increase	...	13,893
Rate of natural increase per 1,000 estimated population	...	13·71
Still-births	...	1,449
Infantile deaths	...	9,878
Infantile death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	187·73
Maternal deaths	...	113
Maternal death-rate per 1,000 live-births	...	2·15

Deaths from principal causes.

Principal causes	Deaths	Death-rate
Cholera	183	0·18
Dysentery and diarrhoea	4,335	4·28
Small-pox	882	0·87
Malaria	102	0·10
Enteric fever	187	0·18
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	813	0·80
Respiratory diseases	8,918	8·80

VITAL STATISTICS

Meteorology :— Annual Form 'A' in the appendix furnishes the city's atmospheric conditions during the year as recorded by the Observatory.

Rain-fall :— During the year 36·51 inches of rain fell against 38·21 inches of rain-fall in the previous year. The rain-fall during the year was far below the average fall of 46·38 inches for the previous five years.

The following statement furnishes the rain-fall in the city for the previous five years as compared with that for year under report.

Year	1st quarter (in Inches)	2nd quarter (in Inches)	3rd quarter (in Inches)	4th quarter (in Inches)	Total (in Inches)
1944	12·84	4·08	15·83	45·22	77·97
1945	0·12	6·01	15·63	20·95	42·71
1946	1·51	4·51	15·18	60·92	82·10
1947	5·46	1·41	12·99	14·93	34·79
1948	2·19	1·47	10·98	19·45	34·09
1949	...	12·85	14·94	10·42	38·21
1950	1·26	4·42	18·74	12·09	36·51

The city had only 12.09 inches of rain during the fourth quarter of the year. This figure is very low when compared to that of the corresponding period in the previous years excepting 1949.

Population:—The population of the city of Madras with the added areas as per census of 1941 was 8,75,184. The estimated mid-year population for the year was 10,13,000 as furnished by the Director-General of Health Services, New Delhi. Since the city has an area of 49.74 sq. miles or 31,833.6 acres, the average density of persons per acre is 31.8. As pointed out in the reports of previous years, the actual population of the city was considerably more. According to the census of 1951, the population of the city of Madras is 14,29,374. It is the estimated population of 10,13,000 for the year that has been adopted for calculating the birth, death and other rates furnished in the report.

Registration of births and deaths:— Registration of births and deaths is compulsory in the city. There are 27 centres for the registration of births and deaths in the city under the charge of 18 Medical Officers assisted by Birth and Death Clerks. Three persons were prosecuted during the year for failure to register births or deaths.

Births:— 52,619 babies were born in the city during the year against 52,362 in the previous year, giving a birth-rate of 51.94 per 1,000 of the estimated mid-year population against 52.48 in 1949 and the quinquennial average rate 45.24 per mille. The birth rate calculated on the census population enumerated recently works out to 36.81 which is more correct than 51.94 per 1,000 based on the estimated Mid year population. The birth-rates recorded in the city during the previous five years as compared with the rate for 1950 are given below :

Year	Birth-rate
1945	36.63
1946	43.91
1947	42.08
1948	51.09
1949	52.48
1950	51.94

Seasonal variation of births:— The distribution of births during the different quarters of the year was as follows :

	No. of births registered	Percentage to total births registered
1st Quarter	10,446	19.8
2nd „	12,616	24.0
3rd „	13,847	26.3
4th „	15,710	29.9
Total	52,619	100.0

The largest number of births was recorded in the fourth quarter and the lowest in the first quarter as in the previous years.

Of the 52,619 babies born during the year, 27,159 were boys and 25,460 girls, the ratio of male births to female births being 107 to 100 against 105 to 100 in the previous year.

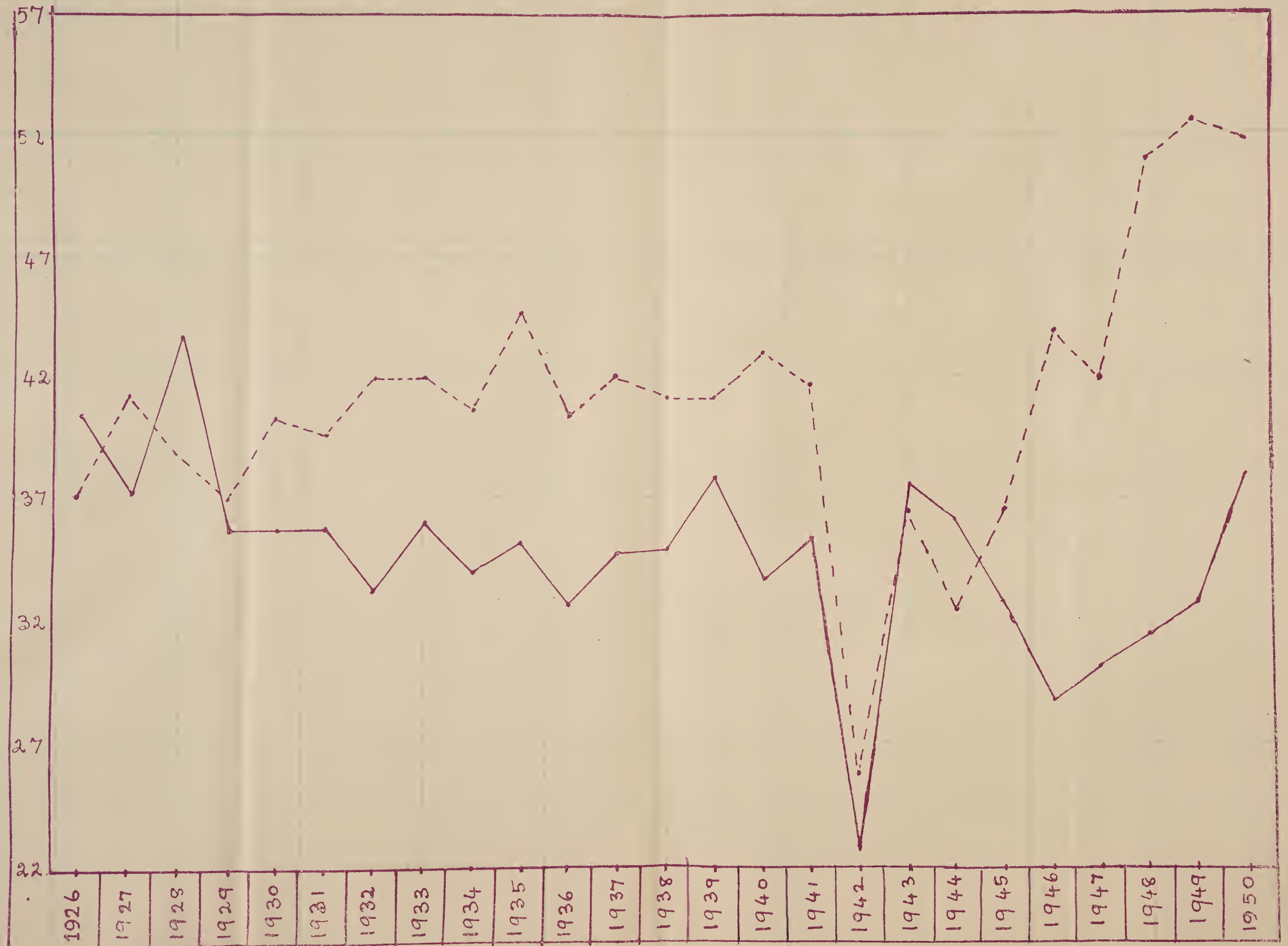
The number of births and the percentage of births according to different communities are shown in the following table :

MADRAS CITY

BIRTH AND DEATH RATES 1926-50

Death Rate _____

Birth Rate - - - - -



Community.	No. of Births registered	Percentage to total births registered
European	34	0.06
Anglo-Indian	381	0.72
Indian-Christian	2,113	4.02
Muslim	4,466	8.49
Hindu	45,624	86.71
Others	1	0.002
Total	52,619	100.00

Still-births :— 1,449 still-births were registered during the year against 1,733 in 1949 giving a rate of 27.5 per 1000 live-births registered against the rate of 30.8 in the previous year.

Deaths :— The total number of deaths due to all causes recorded during the year was 38,726 including deaths of non-residents who had come for treatment into the various hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, etc., in the city against 32,639 deaths registered in 1949. The death-rate calculated on the estimated mid-year population for 1950 was 38.23 per mille against 32.71 in 1949, the quinquennial average rate being 31.33 per mille. If the death-rate is worked out on the census population of 1951, it is 27.09 per mille.

An excess of 13,893 births over deaths was recorded during the year against 19,220 excess births in the previous year. The rate of natural increase works out to 13.7 per mile against 19.6 in 1949.

The distribution of deaths in the four quarters of the year was as follows :

Quarter	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths registered
1st quarter	8,891	22.96
2nd „	9,265	23.93
3rd „	9,516	24.56
4th „	11,054	28.55
Total	38,726	100.00

The mortality was lowest in the 1st quarter as in the previous years.

The following were the deaths and death-rates in the different communities :—

Community	No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths registered
European	12	0.03
Anglo-Indian	224	0.58
Indian-Christian	1,747	4.51
Muslim	4,193	10.83
Hindu	32,548	84.05
Others	2	...
Total	38,726	100.00

Sex and age distribution of deaths :— Of the total number of deaths registered during the year, 20,115 were among males and 18,611 were among females. There were 108 male deaths for every 100 female deaths as compared with 109 to 100 in the previous year.

The statement below gives the number of deaths under the different age-groups and its percentage to the total mortality for the year.

Age-group		No. of deaths registered	Percentage to total deaths registered
Under one year		9,878	25.51
One year and under 5 years		8,863	22.89
5 years and under 10 years		1,637	4.23
10	15	693	1.79
15	20	829	2.14
20	30	2,909	7.51
30	40	2,520	6.51
40	50	2,523	6.51
50	60	2,720	7.02
60	and upwards	6,154	15.89
Total		38,726	100.00

The deaths under 5 years and above 60 years of age represent 64.29 percent of the total deaths.

Infantile Mortality :— 9,878 deaths amongst infants under one year of age were registered during the year giving an infantile mortality rate of 187.73 per 1000 live-births against 8,304 infantile deaths and 158.59 per 1000 live-births in 1949. The average rate for the previous five years was 181.47 per mille of live-births. The percentage of infantile deaths to total deaths was 25.51 during the year against 25.20 in 1949.

Of the 9,878 deaths of infants under one year of age, 5,327 were among boys and 4,551 were among girls.

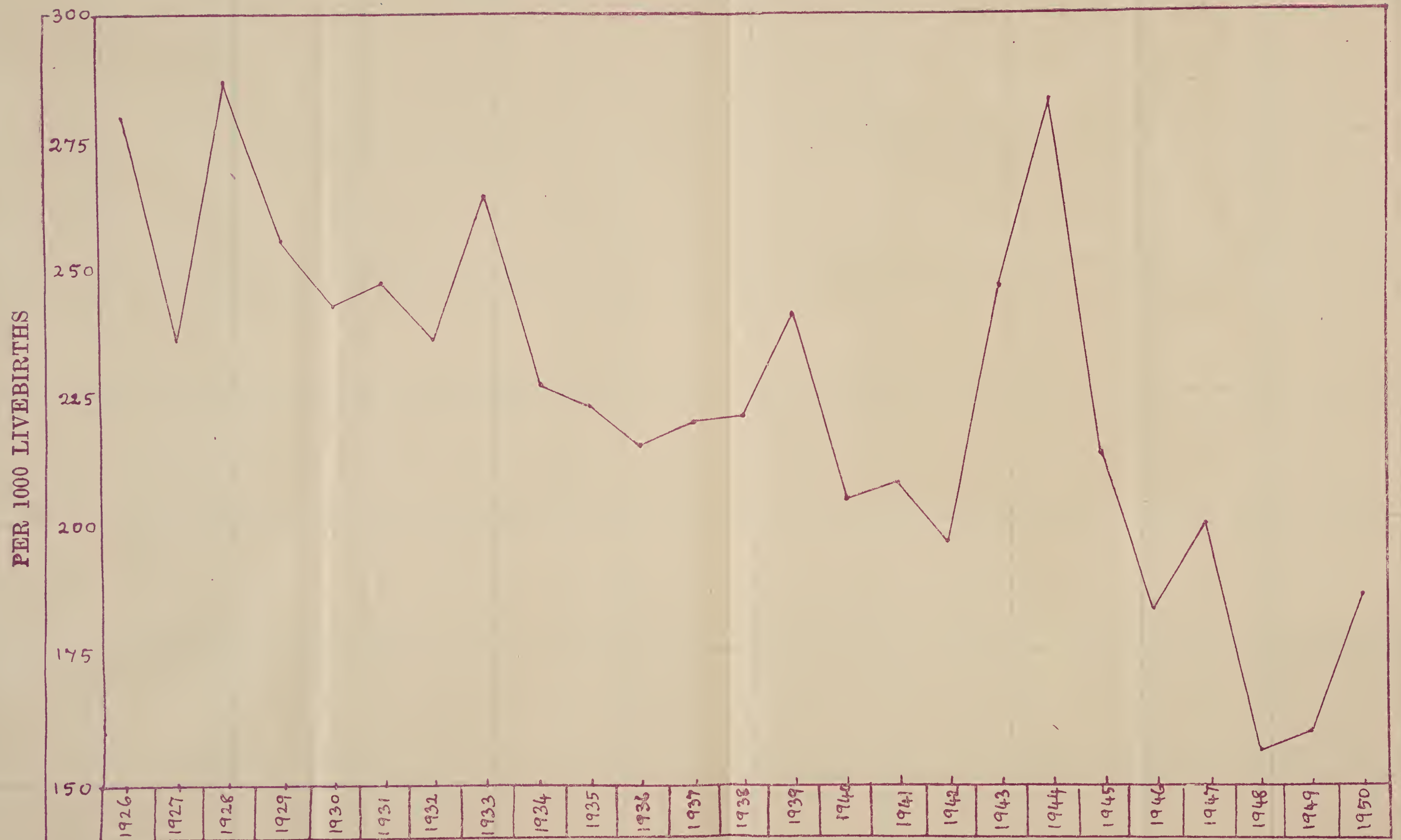
The table below shows the trend of the infantile death-rate during the last ten years as compared with 1950.

years.	No. of births registered	No. of infantile deaths	Infantile death-rate per 1000 live-births registered
1940	33,238	6,837	205.70
1941	32,770	6,847	208.94
1942	20,644	4,062	196.76
1943	29,498	7,295	247.30
1944	26,056	7,407	284.27
1945	30,549	6,532	213.82
1946	41,874	7,663	183.00
1947	40,753	7,987	195.99
1948	50,222	7,833	155.97
1949	52,362	8,304	158.59
1950	52,619	9,878	187.73

It will be noticed that there has been a progressive increase in the number of births from 1944. But the infantile mortality rate however shows an increase during the year under review due to the continued prevalence of shortage and adverse economic condition.

MADRAS CITY

INFANT MORTALITY RATE 1926-50



The distribution of infant deaths in the different periods of first year of life during the year was as follows:

Age-period	No. of deaths	Proportion to total infantile deaths
Under 7 days	1,923	19·5
7 days and under one month	1,319	13·4
One month & under 6 months	3,503	35·4
6 months & under one year	3,133	31·7
Total	9,878	100·0

32·9 percent of the infant deaths occurred within one month after birth during the year against 36·2 percent in 1949.

Seasonal variation :— The distribution of infantile deaths in the different quarters of the year was as follows :

	No. of Infantile deaths	Percentage to total infant deaths
1st Quarter	2,310	23·4
2nd „	2,470	25·0
3rd „	2,391	24·2
4th „	2,707	27·4
Total	9,878	100·0

Infantile mortality with rate among principal communities :— The infantile mortality and the rates among the principal communities are given below :

Community	No. of deaths	No. of Infantile deaths	Infantile death rate per 1000 live-births
European	34	...	...
Anglo-Indian	381	37	97·11
Indian-Christian	2,113	329	155·70
Muslim	4,466	1,019	228·17
Hindu	45,624	8,493	186·18
Others	1	...	...
Total	52,619	9,878	187·73

Principal causes of deaths :— The mortality figures under the principal causes of deaths during 1950 as recorded in the death registers and as compared with 1949 are furnished in the following statement :

Principal Causes of deaths.	No. of deaths registered in 1950	Death rate per 1000 of estimated population	Percentage to total deaths
Plague	...	...	...
Cholera	214*	0·21	0·55
Dysentery and diarrhoea	4,335	4·28	11·20
Small-pox	945*	0·93	2·44
Malaria	102*	0·10	0·26
Enteric fever	230*	0·23	0·59
Other fevers	2,644	2·61	6·83
Tubercle including tubercle of lungs	813	0·80	2·10
General respiratory diseases	8,918	8·80	23·03
Injuries	325	0·32	0·84
Deaths from child-birth	113	2·15	0·30
All other causes	20,087	19·83	51·80
Total	38,726	38·23	100·00

*Includes deaths among mofussil cases admitted in the city hospitals.

Plague :— The city was free from plague during the year.

Cholera :— The city was practically free from cholera till the end of July 1950. Stray cases of cholera were reported during August and September 1950. It was widely prevalent in the adjoining districts and other districts in the state. It is observed that the incidence of the disease in the city always follows the same trend as in the state. The Government was addressed in September 1950 to declare the city threatened with an outbreak of cholera and to confer powers mentioned under section 76 (2) of the Madras Public Health Act. The cholera regulations were immediately brought into force as soon as the sanction of the Government was obtained. Prompt energetic measures were taken to control the disease by isolation of cases, disinfection of infected houses, close observation of contacts and by preventive inoculation. The members of the Health staff were concentrated in the infected areas and extra staff was appointed according to requirements. The number of attacks and deaths from cholera in each month during the year was as follows :

Month	Cases	Deaths	Month	Cases	Deaths
January	3	1	July	...	...
February	6	0	August	20	4
March	2	0	September	234	42
April	...	...	October	652	92
May	...	...	November	133	32
June	...	...	December	89	12
				<hr/>	<hr/>
				Total	1,139
					<hr/>
					183
					<hr/>

The annual death-rate was 0·18 per mille of estimated population against 36 deaths and 0·04 per mille in 1949. The quinquennial average rate was 0·07 per mille.

At the earlier stages, infection was confined mostly to northern divisions in the city, particularly congested divisions like Washermenpet, Singara Garden, Sanjiviroyanpet and Korukkupet. Later on, the infection spread to Pulianthope, Kosapet, Mirsahibpet and to other divisions. Most of the cases were confined to slum areas and the infection was traceable to imported cases from outside the city. As a result of the energetic measures taken the disease was brought under control by the end of the year. The Government were kept informed of the day-to-day situation of the incidence of cholera in the city. Over 3 lakhs of persons were protected against cholera by the end of the year. 34 persons were prosecuted for failure to notify cases and to get inoculated.

During the year, 161 cases of cholera were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, from the adjoining district of Chingleput for isolation and treatment and among them, 31 died.

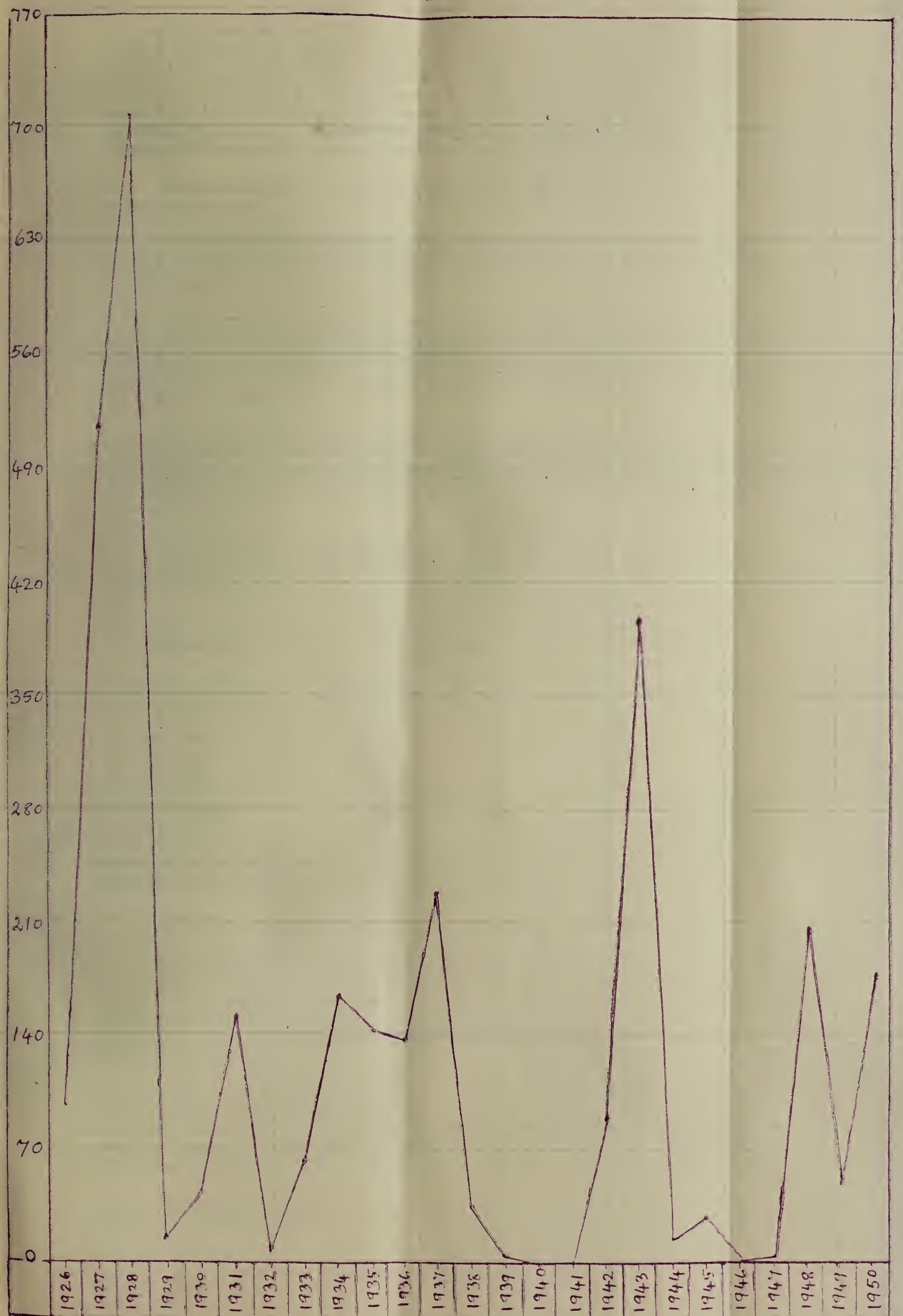
Dysentery and Diarrhoea :—Dysentery and Diarrhoea accounted for 4,335 deaths during the year against 3,220 deaths registered in the previous year, the respective rates being 4·28 and 3·23 per 1000 estimated population. The average rate for the previous five years was 3·43. The number of deaths from these causes during the year represented 11·2 percent of the total mortality.

Small-pox :— Small-pox continued to prevail in the city throughout the year. The incidence was greater during the first four months and thereafter it showed a gradual decrease in its incidence. The infection was confined to a greater extent in the congested areas of divisions 1, 3, 4, 5, 7, 9, 10, 12, 16, 17, 18, 24, 26, 38, 39, 41 and 43. Cases were mostly confined to homeless and floating population hailing from the adjoining villages of Chingleput, and North and South Arcot districts.

Anticipating the increased incidence, early steps were taken to check the spread of infection in the city. In the beginning stages, infection

MADRAS CITY

Deaths from Cholera 1926-1950



was confined mostly to the northern divisions in the city, particularly the congested divisions of Washermenpet, Singara Garden, Sanjeeviroyanpet and Korukkupet. Later on, cases were also reported from Pudupakkam Triplicane, Mirsaibpet and Saidapet. In other divisions of the city, cases reported were sporadic. The entire health staff was mobilised to take preventive measures. Besides the permanent health staff consisting of 18 Medical Officers and 80 vaccinators, the following special staff was appointed.

5 Special Sanitary Inspectors, 10 Second-class Vaccinators and necessary menial staff.

The students of the Sanitary Inspectors' class course of the Medical College who were posted for training in vaccination were utilised for mass re-vaccination.

As the normal accommodation in the Infectious Diseases Hospital, Tondiarpet, for isolating cases of small-pox was insufficient, additional accommodation was provided from time to time. Nursing and other ancillary staff necessary to deal with the increased number of admissions were appointed from time to time.

During the year under report, 4,432 attacks and 882 deaths from small-pox were registered in the city against 1,045 attacks and 171 deaths in the previous year. The annual death-rate was 0.87 per mille of the estimated population against 0.17 in 1949 and the quinquennial average rate of 0.12 per mille.

The statement below furnishes the number of attacks and deaths from small-pox registered in the city in each quarter during the year.

Quarter	Cases registered in the city.		Cases admitted from the adjoining district of Chingleput	
	Attacks.	Deaths	Attacks.	Deaths.
1st	2,332	399	78	11
2nd	1,096	278	114	17
3rd	629	133	96	18
4th	375	72	62	17
Total	4,432	882	350	63

From the above statement, it will be seen that the disease showed a gradual decline in its incidence as the year came to its end.

Details of vaccinations performed are furnished separately.

Malaria :— The number of deaths recorded due to malaria in the city was 102, equivalent to a death-rate of 0.10 per mille as compared with 37 deaths with a death-rate of 0.04 per mille in 1949 and the quinquennial average rate of 0.05 per mille. Anti-malarial measures were carried out by a special staff. A report of the work done by the anti-malarial staff is given separately.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever:— During the year, 801 attacks and 187 deaths were registered from it in the city against 777 attacks and 167 deaths in the previous year. The death-rate calculated on the estimated population was 0.18 per mille against 0.17 in 1949, the average for the previous five years being 0.13 per mille.

The quarterly distribution of mortality under this head during the year is furnished below :

	Deaths registered
1st Quarter	25
2nd ,,	30
3rd ,,	61
4th ,,	71
	<hr/>
	187
	<hr/>

During the year, 118 cases were admitted into the city hospitals, clinics, etc., for treatment from the adjoining district. Of these, 43 proved fatal. Preventive measures were promptly adopted in every case that was notified. Inoculations against typhoid were performed on contacts in houses infected with the disease. During the year, 20,605 persons were inoculated in the city.

Other fevers: The mortality from 'other fevers' in the city during the year was 2,644 or a death-rate of 2·61 per 1000 against 2,192 deaths and a rate of 2·19 per 1000 in 1949 and an average of 2·86 per 1000 in the last quinquennium.

Tuberculosis:— 813 deaths with a death-rate of 0·80 per mille were registered from tuberculosis including tubercle of lungs during the year against 700 deaths and a death-rate of 0·70 per mille in 1949, the quinquennial average rate being 0·55 per mille.

The increase in the number of deaths during the year is fairly attributable to better notification of cases. Four more clinics were opened in the city during the year. Cases notified were immediately referred to the divisional health staff for taking necessary preventive measures and to educate the patients and their contacts about the causation and prevention of this disease. The staff attached to the clinics inspected the infected houses and also instructed those living there about the prevention and prevailed upon the contacts to get themselves examined and treated.

Details of cases treated at the Corporation Tuberculosis Hospital and at the clinics are furnished separately.

General respiratory Diseases:— 8,918 deaths with a death-rate of 8·80 per mille were registered under this cause during the year as compared with 8,072 deaths and a rate of 8·09 per mille in 1949 and the quinquennial rate of 7·17 per mille.

Deaths from Injuries:— 325 deaths from injuries were registered during the year against 291 deaths in the previous year. The annual death rate was 0·32 per mille of the estimated population against 0·29 in 1949 and 0·35 for the quinquennium.

Deaths from child-birth:— 113 mothers died following child-birth during the year against 130 in 1949. The maternal mortality rate was 2·15 against 2·48 in the previous year. The rate for the previous five years was 3·57 per mille.

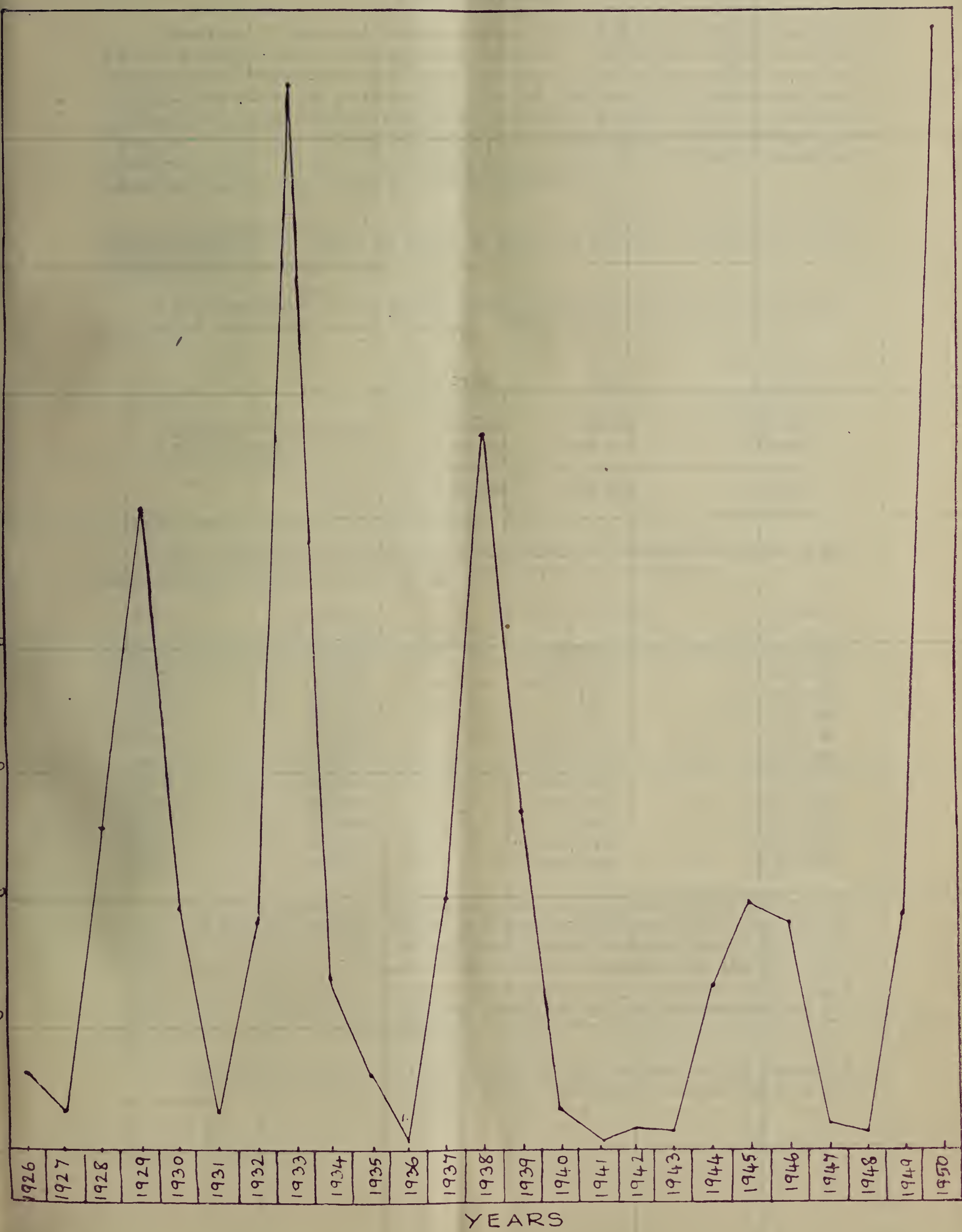
Details relating to the deaths of mothers who came under the care of the various clinics of the Child Welfare Scheme are given in the Annual Report of the Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme.

Deaths from "Other causes"—20,087 deaths from "other causes" were registered in the city during the year against 17,576 deaths in 1949. The death-rate calculated on the estimated mid-year population was 19·83 per mille against 17·62 in 1949 and the quinquennial average of 16·42 per mille.

Certified deaths:— 7,220 deaths were certified by the various clinics, hospitals and institutions in the city. 1,298 deaths were certified by private

MADRAS CITY

DEATHS FROM SMALL-POX 1926-1950



medical practitioners as to the causes of deaths. The certified deaths represented 22 per cent of the total deaths registered during the year as compared with 20 per cent in the previous year. Medical Officers in charge of Registration of Births and Deaths verified the causes of other deaths.

The percentage of certified deaths continued to be poor and unsatisfactory. This can only be remedied by making certification of deaths compulsory under the Rules for Registration of Births and Deaths.

VACCINATION

Staff :— 18 Medical Officers assisted by 72 Male Vaccinators and 8 Lady Vaccinators were in charge of vaccination. The Medical Inspectors and Inspectresses vaccinated children reading in the Corporation schools. Vaccinations were also performed by Medical Officers of Dispensaries at the dispensaries, Lady Medical Officers at the Child Welfare Centres; Sanitary Inspectors vaccinated those employed in licensable places and contacts of small-pox cases. Special vaccinators were appointed for doing intensive work during the year as Small-pox was prevalent.

Operations :— 9,62,206 vaccinations were performed during the year against 3,85,684 in 1949. Of these, 56,804 were primary vaccinations and 9,05,402 were re-vaccinations.

The statement put up below furnishes the primary and re-vaccinations performed in the city during the year as compared with the previous year.

	1950	1949	Increase or Decrease
Primary vaccinations	56,804	46,266	+ 10,538
Re-vaccinations	9,05,402	3,39,418	+ 5,65,984
Total	9,62,206	3,85,684	+ 5,76,522

The following statement gives particulars of vaccinations done in the city during the last ten years as compared with the year 1950

Year	Primary vaccinations	Re-vaccinations	Total
1940	33,292	1,58,986	1,92,278
1941	31,995	1,60,488	1,92,483
1942	18,994	70,196	89,190
1943	27,285	99,698	1,26,983
1944	29,732	2,93,673	3,23,405
1945	30,179	3,71,150	4,01,329
1946	33,517	2,95,226	3,28,743
1947	37,468	1,27,682	1,65,150
1948	36,250	97,565	1,33,815
1949	46,266	3,39,418	3,85,684
1950	56,804	9,05,402	9,62,206

The total number of vaccinations done during 1950 is the highest on record. A steady increase under primary vaccinations year after year is noticeable since 1943. The vaccination staff made house-to-house inspections with a view to detect unprotected children who moved into the city from outside and such of those who were born in the city and who had escaped vaccination. The figures for primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations are the highest to be recorded in the city.

Compared with the previous year 1949, the increase in the number of vaccinations during the year was due to the prevalence of small-pox in the

city. Even under-aged children were vaccinated for immunity against small-pox infection. 6,529 children under six months of age were vaccinated during the year.

Success Rate:— A statement of success rates for the previous five years and in 1950 is furnished below.

Success rates in

Year	Primary vaccinations.	Re-vaccinations.
1945	99·6	4·3
1946	99·6	4·1
1947	99·9	5·2
1948	99·9	4·8
1949	99·9	5·5
1950	99·9	4·9

The success rates for the year were 99·9 in primary vaccinations and 4·9 in re-vaccinations.

Primary vaccination:— Primary vaccinations performed in the city under different age-periods are furnished below :

Age	Number of primary vaccinations performed	Percentage to total primary vaccinations
Under one year	39,903	70·2
1 year and under 2 years	10,389	18·3
2 " 3 years	2,999	5·3
3 " 4 "	1,755	3·1
4 " 5 "	922	1·6
5 years and under 10 years	826	1·5
10 years and above	10	—
Total	56,804	100·0

The vaccination staff contacted the parents of 57,343 babies born and registered in the city for the purpose of compulsory vaccination under the bye-laws framed under section 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act. By intensive house-to-house inspections, they were able to detect 9,639 babies born in mofussil and brought into the city without being vaccinated. 6,403 babies under one year of age died before vaccination. 12,776 babies left the city before verification for purposes of vaccination and 5,199 babies could not be traced. 879 babies were certified as unfit for vaccination under medical advice.

39,903 babies under one year of age i.e. 96 per cent of those available for vaccination and fit for vaccination were vaccinated during the year.

Inspection of vaccinated persons:— The Health Officer, Assistant Health Officers and Medical Officers in charge of vaccination inspected vaccinated persons. During the year, 43,279 primary vaccinations and 1,96,744 re vaccinations were verified by them.

During the year, 158 persons were prosecuted for failure to get their children vaccinated and 223 persons were prosecuted for failure to get themselves re-vaccinated inspite of notices served on them under section 349 (26) of the Madras City Municipal Act.

Training of pupils in vaccination:— Students of the Sanitary Inspectors class course of the Madras Medical College, apprentice physicians of the College of Indian Medicine, Kilpauk, and students of the Christian Medical College, Vellore, were posted for training in vaccination under the Medical Officers in charge of vaccination during the year.

MEDICAL RELIEF

The 32 general dispensaries, 4 special clinics, 1 tuberculosis hospital and 1 infectious diseases hospital continued to render service to the citizens during the year. The clinical laboratory at the Ripon Buildings undertook clinical, pathological, bacteriological and serological examinations of specimens. The Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre completed another year of its useful existence and elicited warm appreciation from many leading men both in the field of medicine and of social sciences.

24 of the general dispensaries were allopathic. There were 3 Siddha dispensaries, 4 Unani dispensaries and 1 Ayurvedic dispensary. The demand on the service of the special clinics – two for leprosy, one for tuberculosis and one for venereal diseases, continued to increase during the year. In addition to these, four more clinics for tuberculosis cases were opened during the year in furtherance of a 10-year scheme for the control of tuberculosis prepared by the sub-committee of the Tuberculosis Association of Madras and approved by the Corporation Council in its resolution dated 29-11-1949 and by the Government in G. O. No. 809 P. H. dated 4-3-1950.

General dispensaries :—The general dispensaries continued to serve the poorer section of the population. The attendance at the dispensaries rose to 26,90,613 as against 26,21,207 in 1949. 9,027 minor operations were performed during the year. The extent of work done at the dispensaries will be found in the Appendix (Medical Relief—Statement No. 1.)

Leprosy Clinics : The 2 leprosy clinics, one in Ice House Road and another in Vyasarpady, continued the survey of cases of leprosy of further areas in the city. During the year, the Medical Officers in charge of these two clinics enumerated 41,590 of the population and examined 33,346 of them. From the commencement of the survey work in April 1949, a total population of 59,480 was enumerated and 48,623 of them examined. As a result of this survey, 160 cases of the infective type and 1,119 of the non-infective type have been detected. The Health Visitors assisted the Medical Officers in these surveys.

In addition to the survey work conducted, the Medical Officers of these clinics also attended to the regular work at the clinics, details of which are furnished below :—

	No. of new leprosy cases	No. of new skin cases	Skin & Leprosy Total No. of cases (New & old)	No. of injections done for leprosy
Skin & Leprosy Clinic Vyasarpady	1,144	2,237	23,551	14,342
Skin & Leprosy Clinic Triplicane	570	6,069	23,568	8,994
General Dispensaries	...	90,651	2,40,900	...
Total	1,714	98,957	2,88,019	23,336

	No. Infec- tive	No. non-infec- tive.	Total	No. improved	No. symptom free	No. arrested	No. other wise	Total
Triplicane clinic	78	492	570	170	22	36	342	570
Vyasarpady clinic	289	855	1,144	278	19	103	744	1,144
Total	367	1,347	1,714	448	41	139	1,086	1,714

Anti-leprosy work in schools received special attention as noted below :—

	No. of schools.	No. of pupils diagnosed definitely leprosy	No. under further observation	No. of injec- tions done	Number im- proved	Number ar- rested	Number other- wise
Triplicane clinic	41	102	16	635	15	6	81
Vyasarpady clinic	27	41	12	608	10	11	20
	68	143	28	1,243	25	17	101

Details of work done in these clinics in 1950 both in regard to survey and treatment will be found in the Appendix (Medical Relief—Statement Nos. II and III).

Venereal Clinic :—This clinic is located in a rented building in Strahan's Road in Otteri. It consists of two sections, male and female with one Medical Officer in charge of each. The female section is in charge of a lady doctor. Dispensing is common to both the sections

The clinic draws its patients from the surrounding areas, especially from B. & C. Mills, Loco Work-shop and a few other factories in Perambur.

The attendance was 17,639 during the year, of which 3,185 were new cases. Details regarding their ailments are given below :

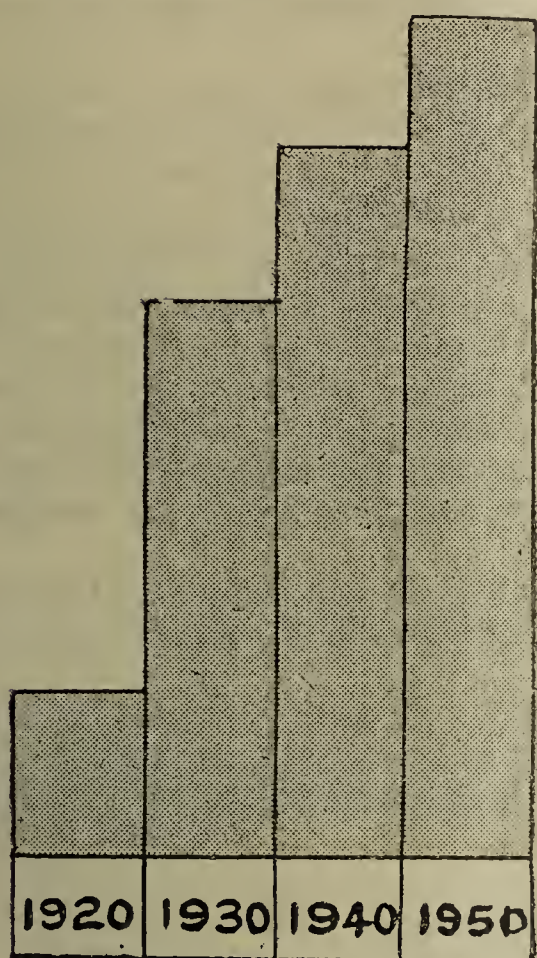
Diseases.	Males	Females	Children	Total
Syphillis	202	299	104	605
Gonorrhoea	662	324	17	1,000
Chancroid or soft sore	700	...	...	700
Lympho granuloma	81	1	...	82
Combination of two or more venereal diseases	106	28	...	134
Genital lesion without venereal diseases	304	337	20	661
Total	2055	989	141	3,185

The Child Welfare Centres sent 44 cases for treatment.

Syphillis :—The treatment was prolonged. Inspite of persuasion, the number of patients that availed the complete course of treatment was very few. Only a very few of the educated act up to advice and really benefit by the treatment. The Health Visitor attached to the clinic has been visiting the houses of the patients for giving them advice and for persuading them to continue treatment regularly. She made 382 visits during the year and revisited 659 cases. 165 of these showed some sign of response by attending the clinic.

EXPANSION OF HEALTH SERVICES

1920 - 1950



DISPENSARIES

→ 10 DISPENSARIES



SPECIAL CLINICS

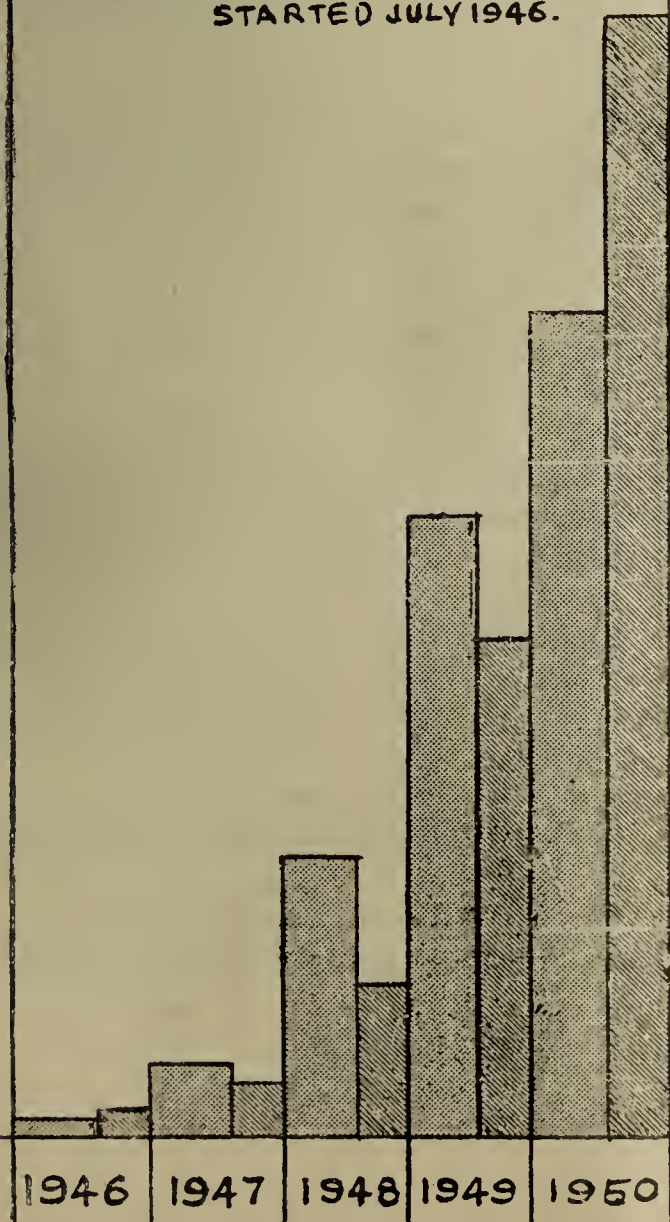
→ 2 CLINICS

VENEREAL CLINIC

LEPROSY CLINICS

TUBERCULOSIS CLINICS

PUBLIC HEALTH LABORATORY
STARTED JULY 1946.



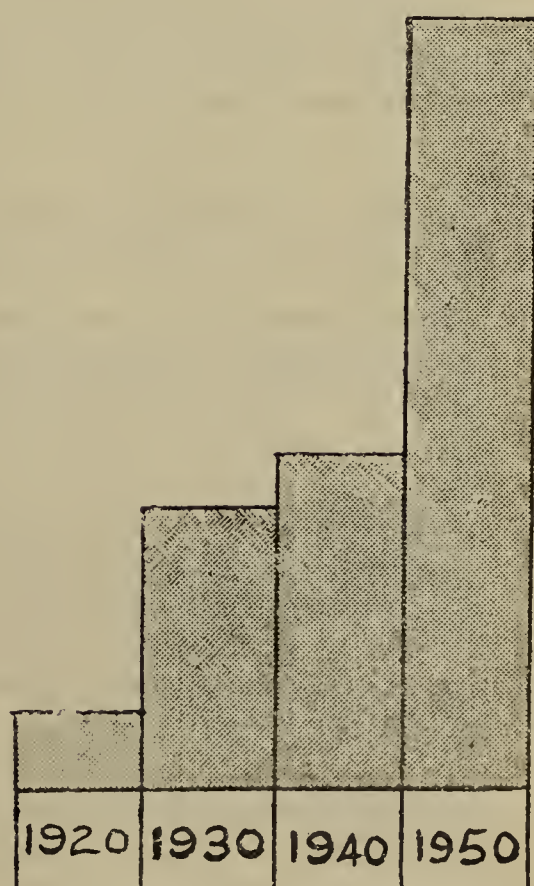
1946

1947

1948

1949

1950



CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

→ 10 CENTRES

In this connection, the help rendered by Mrs. Clubwala of the Guild of Service and Capt. and Mrs. Senaputra in persuading the patients to be regular in attending the clinic was really valuable. An extract from the report by Capt. Senaputra on the work done in this direction is furnished below :

“ The three hours spent at the above clinic twice a week especially by Mrs. Senaputra has been most interesting and worthwhile. The patients accompanied by their relatives have shown the eagerness for treatment and there is every sign of appreciation as a result of the good treatment given by the Corporation Medical Officers. The patients who used to at one time rebuke and run away have now become approachable and friendly. We have noticed a decided improvement and a sense of satisfaction amongst the patients and we sincerely trust and believe that in course of time even greater service could be accomplished if the same is continued with utmost patience. On an average, Mrs. Senaputra has contacted not less than 30 patients per week. We thoroughly enjoy the service at the clinic.”

Dr. T. Guthe and Lt. Col. Jungalwala of the W. H. O. visited clinic during the year and appreciated the good work done.

With the introduction of a scheme for the control of venereal diseases, it is expected that every mother attending the Child Welfare Centres would be subjected to a routine serological test and that necessary further measures taken in each case.

Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope :— The clinic in its seventh year and adequately equipped for the early detection of pulmonary tuberculosis continued to be popular during the year under report. There was the same increased demand on the services of the clinic as in the previous year. Patients not only from the different parts of the city but also from the suburbs and mofussil districts attended the clinic for advice.

The clinic functioned on the ideals of a Tuberculosis Clinic namely primary prevention and secondary treatment. The clinic, as in the previous years, concentrated its preventive efforts in the areas under its preventive control.

Diagnosis and sorting of cases :—Diagnosis continued to be the main function of the clinic. In its diagnostic service, the clinic functioned as a “Chest Clinic”.

The large number of suspicious cases that attended the clinic for purposes of diagnosis was an evidence of the realisation by the general public of the importance of the institution as a diagnostic centre of early cases. The non-tuberculosis cases after diagnosis were directed to the respective hospitals for further investigation and treatment.

Clinical and fluoroscopic examinations were done as a routine on every case.

Radiographic examinations were done for diagnostic and treatment purposes. For want of facilities in the Thiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital, Radiographic examinations of hospital cases also were done at the clinic as a temporary arrangement.

Laboratory examination of sputum, urine, etc., was conducted in the clinic laboratory. The prompt and efficient services of the Corporation Public Health Laboratory were utilised for culture and blood examinations.

Sorting and disposal of cases after diagnosis were done as detailed in the statements appended.

Every positive case diagnosed at the clinic was immediately notified to the concerned Sanitary Inspector. The positive cases from the mofussil

were notified through the department to the concerned Health Officials for necessary preventive action.

Treatment :— Treatment of cases was adopted at the clinic under the following groupings :

- (i) Early cases that need no hospitalisation
- (ii) Advanced cases that have no chance of recovery
- (iii) Cases suitable for out-patient collapse therapy — This was done with a view to lessen the agony in the waiting period, to minimise the period of stay in the hospital and to prevent the case being a source of infection.

The clinic concentrated on preventive measures, treatment and after-care in the order cited, in the absence of adequate facilities for isolation or hospitalisation.

Contact examination :— Contact examination which is a survey for the detection of early cases, was incharge of the Health Visitor. It was observed that a larger number of contacts turned up at the clinic for examination.

Contacts who did not show symptoms or signs of active disease were directed to the B. C. G. Centre, Ashok Vihar, for purposes of preliminary tuberculin testing and, if necessary, for preventive B. C. G. inoculation.

After-care of the patients :— Patients were induced to attend the clinic either for continuing treatment or for periodical check-up of their condition.

It was observed that early relapses particularly among the poorer classes were common possibly due to their low socio-economic conditions which prevent them from sticking on to the prolonged sanatorium principles and diet during the after-care period.

Cooperation with general practitioners and other institutions :— The success of any measure for the prevention of the spread of the disease depends on early detection of disease which in turn largely depends on the co-operation of the general medical practitioner. Private practitioners referred a number of cases to the clinic for opinion and suggestions in the matter of treatment. Suitable replies were furnished to the doctors concerned on the information required by them. The patients were directed back to the doctors concerned unless the doctors requested that the patients may be treated at the clinic itself.

Patients from the Buckingham and Carnatic Mills dispensary, Port dispensary, Corporation dispensaries and Military dispensary, Avadi, were also referred to the clinic for opinion.

Health visiting :— The Health Visitor of the clinic continued to be the essential link for domiciliary supervision, treatment, after-care and advice on prophylaxis in the houses. The Health Visitor in this respect had been of real service to the ideals of the clinic and to the numerous poor patients who, for want of accommodation in the existing hospitals, had to spend their lives suffering in their houses.

763 positive cases from the preventive control area of the clinic were diagnosed at the clinic and 206 positive cases from this area were transferred from the other clinics in the city, making up a total of 969 cases. The Health Visitor who had in addition to do re-visits and to visit the discharged patients for after-care could not complete the home visiting of all these positive cases.

Admissions to the hospital :—A waiting list of patients needing hospitalisation was maintained as in the previous years. Each case on the list was considered on its merits and urgency for purposes of admission in the Corporation Thiruvattéeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital.

Admissions into other sanatoria :—Application forms for admission into other sanatoria were filled up whenever they were required by the patients.

Economic relief :—Two deserving cases were recommended to the Tuberculosis Association of Madras for purposes of financial relief.

Visitors :—The following gentlemen visited the clinic during the year:

1. Senior Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon, on 8-2-1950.
2. Tuberculosis Adviser, South East Asia Region, W. H. O. on 13-6-1950.

As a further step in the implementation of the 10 year scheme for the control of tuberculosis in the city, four new clinics were started in August 1950 and were located one each in the Stanley Hospital, General Hospital, Kasturba Gandhi Hospital and Royapettah Hospital. These four clinics are run in co-operation with the Government. The cost on Medical Officers, Health Visitors, Education and Propaganda is borne by the Corporation while the other items of expenditure are borne by Government.

There are thus five clinics besides the Government Tuberculosis Institute in the city for dealing with cases of Tuberculosis. To avoid duplication of work and to facilitate home visits by the Health Visitors, the city has been divided into 6 regions and each of these clinics and the Institute attend to all the cases resident in the region assigned to it. A map indicating the distribution of areas of operation among these clinics will be found appended for reference.

A summary of the main work carried out by the four clinics is furnished below :

	General Hospital clinic	Stanley Hospital clinic	Royapettah Hospital clinic	Kasturba Gandhi Hospital clinic
No. of cases registered (new) ...	1,085	838	644	354
No. found Tuberculosis ...	611	495	74	79
No. of visits ...	318	169	125	28
No. of contacts examined ...	314	207	664	169
No. of screenings done ...	274	1,028	324	...
No. of initial A.Ps. ...	32	30	150	...
No. of A.P. refills ...	318	358	243	14
No. of P.P. refills ...	6	217	90	12
No. aspirated ...	6	8	24	...
No. of cases put on the waiting list ...	110	128	24	20

It will be seen that a large number of tuberculosis patients are being detected at these clinics. Care has been taken to exclude such of the cases as have been attending the Tuberculosis Clinic in Pulianthope and the Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore.

To ensure reliability and to avoid duplication in collating data, the city has been divided into 6 ranges as stated already and each range is placed in charge of one of the six clinics i.e., the four new clinics, the clinic in Pulianthope and the Government Tuberculosis Institute, Egmore, for the purpose of preventive work. The home visiting was done on a thorough scale. The patients were supplied, free of charge receptacles for collecting sputum and disinfectants for use. Advice was also given on home conditions, sputum disposal, etc. Homes were revisited to ensure that such advice was being followed. The work already done at the clinics during the year under report, though only

for four months, shows the urgent need for some place where isolation can be effected of patients whose home conditions do not permit such a course. The data regarding the distribution of cases in the city are being analysed and it is hoped that together with the figures that would be available during 1951, it may be possible to evolve a suitable scheme of local isolation homes distributed in several parts of the city.

The work in the clinic in the Kasturba Gandhi Hospital where only women patients are attended to has been handicapped due to the fact that screening facilities have not yet been provided, there. It is hoped that when screening facilities are provided the work may show considerable progress.

The scheme for the control of tuberculosis in the city envisages the provision of more beds for tuberculosis patients in the city. Under the scheme, this work is the concern of the Tuberculosis Relief Committee. This committee was constituted during the year and it has evolved a plan for providing a hospital with 200 beds for chronic cases on the outskirts of the city and provision of 80 more beds in the Sanatorium at Tambaram. The committee proposes to sell beds at Rs. 5,000/- each to large employers of labour for implementing the plan. The question of locating the proposed hospital on the land adjoining the Tiruvotteeswarar Tuberculosis Hospital is under examination. It is hoped that when this stage in the scheme for providing more beds is implemented, it may go a long way in supplying to a certain extent—albeit small—a long felt need in the city.

Corporation Tuberculosis Clinic, Pulianthope

Statistical Statements

Number of cases examined with results:

Year		Number of cases examined	Number of cases diagnosed as T.B.	Percentage of T. B. cases
1946	...	4,712	644	13.
1947	...	5,900	601	10
1948	...	7,734	1,189	15.1
1949	...	9,144	1,640	17.8
1950	...	9,284	1,630	17.2

During the year 9,284 new cases were examined at the clinic as against 9,144 in 1949.

Out of 9,284 new cases, 1630 (17.2%) tuberculosis and 7,654 (82.8%) non-tuberculosis cases were diagnosed.


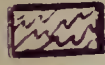
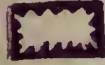


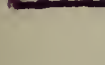
Out of 1,630 tuberculosis cases, 1,580 (96.9%) pulmonary tuberculosis and 50 (3.1%) non-pulmonary tuberculosis cases were diagnosed,

Number of repeated cases for symptomatic treatment including tuberculosis is 45,420.

Daily average attendance

Year		Daily average
1946	...	65
1947	...	80
1948	...	99
1949	...	140
1950	...	147

Madras City Showing Control Areas of Tuberculosis Clinics

-  T. B. CLINIC, STANLEY HOSPITAL
-  " PULIANTHOPE
-  " GENERAL HOSPITAL
-  GOVT. TUBERCULOSIS INSTITUTE
-  " ROYAPETTAH HOSPITAL
-  T. B. CLINIC KASTURBA GANDHI HOSPITAL



Names of Divisions

1	New Washermanpet
2	Royapuram
3	Singara Garden
4	Sanjeevirayanpet
5	Korukupet
6	Vyasarpady
7	Basin Bridge
8	Peddu Naickenpet
9	Seven Wells
10	Ammen Koil
11	Muthialpet
12	Harbour
13	Kachaleswei Koil
14	Kothawal Bazaar
15	Sowcarpet
16	Trevelyan Basin
17	Choolai
18	Pul anthope
19	Perambur Barracks
20	Sembium
21	Aynavaram
22	Kilpauk
23	Purasawalkam
24	Kosapet
25	Vepery
26	Periamet
27	Edapalayam
28	Park Town
29	Napier Park
30	Chintadripet
31	Komaleeswaranpet
32	Egmore
33	Thousand Lights
34	Nnngambakkam
35	Kodambakkam
36	Theagarayanagar (North)
37	Royapettah
38	Pudupakkam
39	Thiruvatteeswaranpet
40	Chepauk
41	Triplianee
42	Zam Bazaar
43	Mirsaitpet
44	Mylapore (North)
45	Mylapore (South)
46	Teynampet
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South)
48	Saidapet
49	Guindy
50	Adyar

Showing stages of pulmonary tuberculosis cases.

Stage I	...	18
Stage II	...	6
Stage III	...	1,556
Total	...	1,580

Showing age group of Pulmonary Tuberculosis cases

Age	1— 5 years	...	7	
"	6—10	"	14	
"	11—15	"	41	
"	16—20	"	214	
"	21—25	"	330	Remarks
"	26—30	"	300	
"	31—35	"	219	Largest No. of cases
"	36—40	"	198	in age groups falling
"	41—45	"	91	between 16 to 40 years.
"	46—50	"	95	
"	51—55	"	21	
"	56—60	"	22	
"	Over 60	"	9	
Total	...	1580		

Regional distribution of pulmonary tuberculosis cases

Pulianthope	...	146	Preventive control area of the clinic	Chetpet	...	6
Choolai	...	184		Kodambakkam	...	8
Purasawalkam	...	140		Mambalam	...	4
Perumbur	...	142		Egmore	...	7
Otteri	...	71		Chintradripet	...	16
Vepery	...	22		Tondiarpet	...	20
Vyasrapady	...	32		Saidapet	...	8
Ayanavaram	...	32		Pudupet	...	7
Elephant Gate	...	15		Aminjikarai	...	7
Park Town	...	40		Mofussils, suburbs		
Washermenpet	...	138		& outside places		
George Town	...	198		including 2 from		
Royapuram	...	45		Ceylon	...	230
Mount Rond	...	14				
Triplicane	...	30				
Mylapore	...	9				1580
Royapettah	...	9				

Income group of pulmonary tuberculosis cases

5— 15 Rupees Per month	80
16— 20	135
21— 25	152
26— 30	317
31— 35	149
36— 40	208
41— 50	181
51— 60	95
61— 70	122
71—100	127
above 100	14
	1580

Showing Occupations of pulmonary cases

1. Attender, Peon, Watchman, Time-keeper, Messenger, Packer etc. ...	33	15. Driver (Tram & engine) ...	13
2. Barber ...	7	16. Dhobi ...	7
3. Beedi-worker ...	9	17. Doctor ...	...
4. Business ...	38	18. Destitute ...	13
5. Blacksmith, Mechanic ...	56	19. Fishermen ...	2
6. Baker, cook etc. ...	6	20. Goldsmith, Silversmith ...	16
7. Binder, Printer ...	8	21. Inspector (Police, M.E.S.) ...	3
8. Compounder ...	1	22. Merchants ...	4
9. Coffee, tea seller ...	8	23. Milkman, ghee-seller ...	2
10. Conductor ...	13	24. Painter ...	5
11. Clerks, Officers ...	44	25. Shoe-maker (cobblers) ...	41
12. Coolies, Porters ...	265	26. Students ...	29
13. Cultivators ...	30	27. Sweepers ...	7
14. Mill coolies ...	44	28. Teacher ...	7
		29. Tailor ...	27
		40. Weavers ...	42

Laboratory, Fluoroscopic and Radiographic Examinations

	1948	1949	1950
No. of sputums examined (specimens) ...	2,959	4,848	5,406
No. of specimens showing T.B. bacilli	1,649
No. of urine specimens examined	52	64
No. of Fluoroscopic examinations (all new cases and old cases under observation and treatment)	11,815	11,796
No. of Radiographic examinations of clinic cases	700	827
No. of Radiographic examinations of the T.T. Hospital cases	266	266
Total number of Radiographic examinations	966	1,093

Home visits by Health Visitor

	1948	1949	1950
No. of primary visits ...	725	897	936
No. of re-visits ...	769	485	233
No. of visits to discharged patients from the Hospital ...	...	25	357
	<u>1,494</u>	<u>1407</u>	<u>1,526</u>
No. of contacts examined at the clinic at the instance of the Health Visitor ...	1130	1074	1208

Active P.T. cases among contacts

	1948	1949	1950
P.T. I. ...	22	6	8
P.T. II. ...	3	7	4
P.T. III. ...	12	6	13
	<u>37</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>25</u>

Contact cases admitted into hospital

In 1949 ...	...	4
In 1950 ...	...	5

Percentage of active P. T. cases among contacts during 1950 is 2.0.

*Showing treatment of cases*I. *Pneumothorax* :—*No. selected for out-patient A. P. Treatment :*

1949	...	129 cases
1950	...	176 „

Of the 176 cases 73 cases—A.P. failed for want of free pleural space.

31 cases—A.P. given up as being contraselective.

17 cases—A.P. discontinued against medical advice at various stages of treatment.

54 cases were successful for A.P. 34 of these were admitted into the Hospital either for continuing A.P. or for cauterisation.

7 not willing for admission. A.P. was continued for them as out-patients. They needed no further surgical interference.

14 were awaiting admission into the hospital.

45 cases were discharged from the hospital during 1950. Continued A. P. treatment at the clinic.

2 cases from the previous year were continuing A.P. as out-patients during 1950.

Out of the above 45 cases discharged and 2 pending cases A. P. was abandoned in 17 cases during 1950 as noted below :

5 cases—A.P. was abandoned at the end of successful treatment.

5 cases—A.P. discontinued against medical advice.

7 cases—developed fluid and adhesive pleuritis.

II. *Pneumo-peritoneum* :

P. P. for a few selected cases was induced during the later part of the year as out-patients.

No. of cases selected for P.P. ... 7

Two discontinued against medical advice.

	1950	1949
No. of initial A.Ps. induced at the clinic as out-patient ...	176	129
No. of A.P. refills given at the clinic ...	1780	1424
No. of aspiration of fluid ...	64	31
No. of air aspirations (of patients who came with spontaneous pneumothorax from outside) ...	4	2
No. of initial P.Ps. ...	6	...
No. of P.P. refills ...	21	...
No. of injections including Streptomycin and other injections by way of symptomatic treatment ...	5898	750

For Ultra-violet therapy, patients were referred either to T.T. Hospital or Government General Hospital.

Showing admissions to Hospital

1949	...	140 cases
1950	...	160 „

Showing No. of cases transferred for efficient home visiting :

Referred to other clinics from August 1950	...	250
Referred by other T.B. clinics	...	200

Out of 200 cases transferred from other clinics, 50 cases attended the Pulianthope T.B. Clinic before they went to other clinics and the houses of the patients were already visited by the Health visitor.

Thiruvotteswarar Tuberculosis Hospital :—The accommodation in the hospital was increased to 62 beds during the year under report. The hospital is well equipped with a laboratory, an operation theatre, X-ray plant and other clinical appurtenances. Hospitalisation, diet and X-ray are free of charge for indigent patients in the general wards. The patients in the special wards have to pay stoppage charges at Rs. 3/- per day and diet charges at Rs. 2/- per day. Stoppage charges are also collected at 12 annas per day from patients in the general wards whose monthly income is between Rs. 100/- and Rs. 150.

A request was made to the King George V Memorial Committee for financial assistance for extending the facilities in the hospital. A sum of Rs. 5,000/- was sanctioned by the committee for increasing the bed strength in the hospital. This was utilised for providing two beds for emergency cases and were named "King George V Memorial Fund Beds". Six more beds were provided in the special ward during the year bringing the bed-strength in the hospital to 62—48 in the ordinary wards, 12 in the special wards and 2 for emergent cases.

There were 51 patients in the hospital at the commencement of the year. 160 were admitted in the hospital during the year of whom 46 were females. Classified according to age group, the admissions would fall under the following categories:

	Age	Males	Females
Between	11 and 20 years	17	12
„	21 and 30 „	55	19
„	31 and 40 „	29	13
„	41 and above years	13	2
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		114	46

Thus, 211 patients underwent treatment in the hospital. Of these, 13 stayed for less than a month in the hospital and have therefore been excluded from classification for purposes of results. 6 patients died.

The 148 patients discharged during the year (including 6 deaths and 13 who stayed in the hospital for less than a month) may be classified as below in regard to the type and stage of the disease.

		Stage I	Stage II	Stage III	Total
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	(a)	1	3	22	26
	(b)	...	2	29	31
	(c)	...	5	86	91
	Total	<hr/> 1	<hr/> 10	<hr/> 137	<hr/> 148

Results of treatment of the 133 cases discharged from the hospital after treatment for over a month are given below : (Four of the 6 deaths not taken into account)

	Stage I			Stage II			Stage III			Total
	a	b	c	a	b	c	a	b	c	
Much improved	1	...	...	2	2	2	10	14	25	56
Improved	...	...	...	1	...	3	6	8	33	51
Stationery	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	3	17	22
Worse	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Died	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Total	1	...	...	3	2	5	18	25	79	133

All the cases in stages I and II and 96 cases in stage III showed positive results of treatment.

Surgical treatment

1. Artificial pneumothorax
 - (a) No. of cases in which it was tried

Right side	57	} 101
Left side	44	
 - (b) No. of cases in which it was successful

Right side	46	} 82
Left side	36	
 - (c) No. of cases in which it was unsuccessful

Right side	11	} 19
Left side	8	
 - (d) Bilateral A. P. attempted on 5 cases of which 4 were successful and it was continued.
 - (e) No. of cases in which A. P. was started out side prior to admission to this hospital ... 85
 - (f) Total. No. of patients who received A. P. treatment ... 130
 - (g) Total No. of refills given 1905
2. Aspiration of fluid done 90 times
3. Aspiration of air done 22 times
4. No. of cases in which pneumoperitoneum was given : 7 patients received 196 refills
5. Lumber puncture was done Nil
6. Thorascopy & Cauterization of adhesions 40
7. Phrenic Paralysis 10

Medical treatment

1. Streptomycin : No. of cases treated 49 patients
2. Para Amino Salicylic Acid Treatment 51 "

X-Ray Work

1. No. of fluoroscopic examination done 2300
2. X-ray skiagrams taken at the clinic for the hospital patients 266

Tubercle Bacilli

Of the 148 cases discharged, T. B. bacilli were found in sputum on admission in 136 cases. In 80 of these, T. B. bacilli disappeared before the patients left the hospital and their sputum was negative. A total of 92 cases was sputum negative for T. B. bacilli, 68 being negative by culture, 20 by concentration and 4 by smear.

Laboratory Work

- 1- Motion-routine examinations 160
2. Urine examinations

Routine	160
Albumin	166
Sugar-qualitative	616
Sugar-quantitative	1,046
3. Sputum for A. F. B.

Smear	1,957
Concentration	208
*Culture	93

(*at Corporation Pathology Laboratory)

4. Blood examinations :	
Differential counts	857
B. S. R.	827
For M. P.	12
Index	837
5. Examination of Pleural Fluid for T. B. Bacilli	40 times

Complications

Obliterative pleuritis	1
Empyema	3
Mediastinal Hernia	1
Effusion on A. P. side	27
Intestinal Tuberculosis	13
Contralateral pleurisy with Effusion	1
Haemoptysis	7
Coloured sputum	9
Ascariasis	9
Spontaneous pneumothorax	5
Diabetis	3
Trachlo Bronchitis	5
Laryngitis	12
Kalaazar	1
Perianal Tuberculosis	3
Eosinophilia	1
Contralateral spread of disease	2
Tub. abdomen	1
Secondary anaemia	7
Ipsilateral (wet) pleurisy	1
Meningitis	1
Pregnancy	2
Tuberculosis kidney	1
Glands	1
Lung abcess (primary)	1
Fits	1
Primary pleural effusion	1
Pleurisy (wet)	3

The following gentlemen visited the hospital during the year and made appreciative reference to the work done in the institution in their remarks recorded in the Visitors' Diary.

1. Dr. P. V. Cherian, Mayor of Madras.
2. Senior Surgeon, General Hospital, Colombo, Ceylon.
3. Dr. J. C. David, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
134. Dr. K. Vasudeva Rao, Deputy Director of Medical Services, Madras
5. Mr. Godwin Lewanika, General President, Northern Rhodesia African Congress.
6. Tuberculosis Adviser, South East Asia Region, World Health Organisation.
7. Hon'ble Sri B. Gopal Reddi, Finance Minister, Madras State.
8. Sri P. Govindankutty Nayar, Mayor of Trivandram.

. . . **B. C. G. Clinic** :—The Corporation B. C. G. Clinic at Ashok Vihar was opened in May 1949 for the B. C. G. Vaccination of the public, school

children and employees in various other institutions. The Corporation team consisted of the following personnel :

1. One Medical Officer
2. One Nurse
3. Two clerks

The clinic at Ashok Vihar was open to the public from 8-30 A.M. to 10 A.M. daily except on Sundays after which the B. C. G. team started its work in the Corporation schools both in the fore-noons and afternoons.

The Corporation B.C.G. team worked in conjunction with the Government B. C. G. team till July 1950. The Corporation team functioned independently thereafter.

During the summer vacation when the schools were closed, the team visited factories and private houses and carried out B.C.G. vaccination.

1. B. C. G. clinics

Total No. of Mantoux test at the B. C. G. Clinic	1141
Total No. of positive reactors	740
Total No. of B. C. G. given	131

2. Firms and houses

Total No. of Mantoux tested in firms and houses	4223
Total No. of positive reactors	2034
Total No. of B. C. G. given	481

3. Corporation schools

Total No. of Mantoux tested in Corporation schools	2682
Total No. of Positive reactors	1556
Total No. of B. C. G. given	576
Absentees for the test	340
Total No. of Corporation schools visited	57

Details of these figures are given in the annexed tables :—

Table 'A'

Mantoux tested and B. C. G. given at the B.C.G. Clinic, Ashok Vihar.

Month	Mantoux tested	Positive	B. C. G.
January	98	58	6
February	103	77	11
March	182	104	16
April	143	87	9
May	98	59	6
June	67	45	2
July	87	55	11
August	39	29	5
September	65	44	10
October	26	16	7
November	139	72	29
December	91	44	19
	<hr/> 1,141 <hr/>	<hr/> 740 <hr/>	<hr/> 131 <hr/>

Table 'B'

Mantoux tested and B. C. G. given for private firms, schools and houses:—

		Mantoux tested	Positive	B. C. G.
<i>January</i>	F. I. N. S. Women's Workshop	41	37	...
<i>February</i>	Port Trust & Private schools	837	572	111
<i>March</i>	Private schools	1,011	492	250
<i>April</i>	Private schools	230	95	96
<i>May</i>	84 Houses	37	25	...
	Schools retested	146	87	9
<i>June</i>	Match Factory	925	647	7
<i>July</i>	Schools re-tested	96	79	8
		4,223	2,034	481

Table 'C'

Mantoux tested and B. C. G. given in the Corporation schools

Month	Mantoux tested	Positive	Negative	B.C.G.	Absent
August	401	224	137	134	40
September	1,163	725	270	263	168
October	...	...	...	...	...
November	852	465	280	280	107
December	266	142	99	99	25
Total	2,682	1,556	786	576	340

Infectious Diseases Hospital :— There were 146 patients in the hospital at the commencement of the year. 11,945 cases were admitted during the year, of which 806 were from the adjoining Chingleput District.

There were 1,425 deaths. The mortality rate was 12. Details are given in the Appendix.

4,371 Cases of small-pox from the city were admitted in the hospital during the year. 350 outside cases were also admitted. 976 died. The mortality rate was 20.

Admissions for cholera were 1,139 cases from the city and 161 from the Chingleput District and of these 214 died. The mortality rate was 16.

To cope up with the increased demand for admission in the hospital consequent on the prevalence of small-pox in the city in an epidemic form, 21 temporary sheds were put up. The services of 13 nurses—10 from the General Hospital and 3 from the Stanley Hospital—were utilised to cope up with the increased work.

Public Health Laboratory :—The laboratory, started nearly five years ago, has been steadily expanding its activities and has come to be recognised as a reliable institution in its line. An experienced and highly qualified medical graduate is in charge of the laboratory.

With a view to facilitate blood test of all expectant mothers attending Child Welfare Centres as a routine measure for the detection and control of venereal disease on a mass scale, the Pathologist under-went training in Simla during the year.

The tests were done free in all cases referred by the Corporation dispensaries and Child Welfare Centres and in all cases of examination of sputum for acid fast bacilli and throat swab for C. diphtheria.

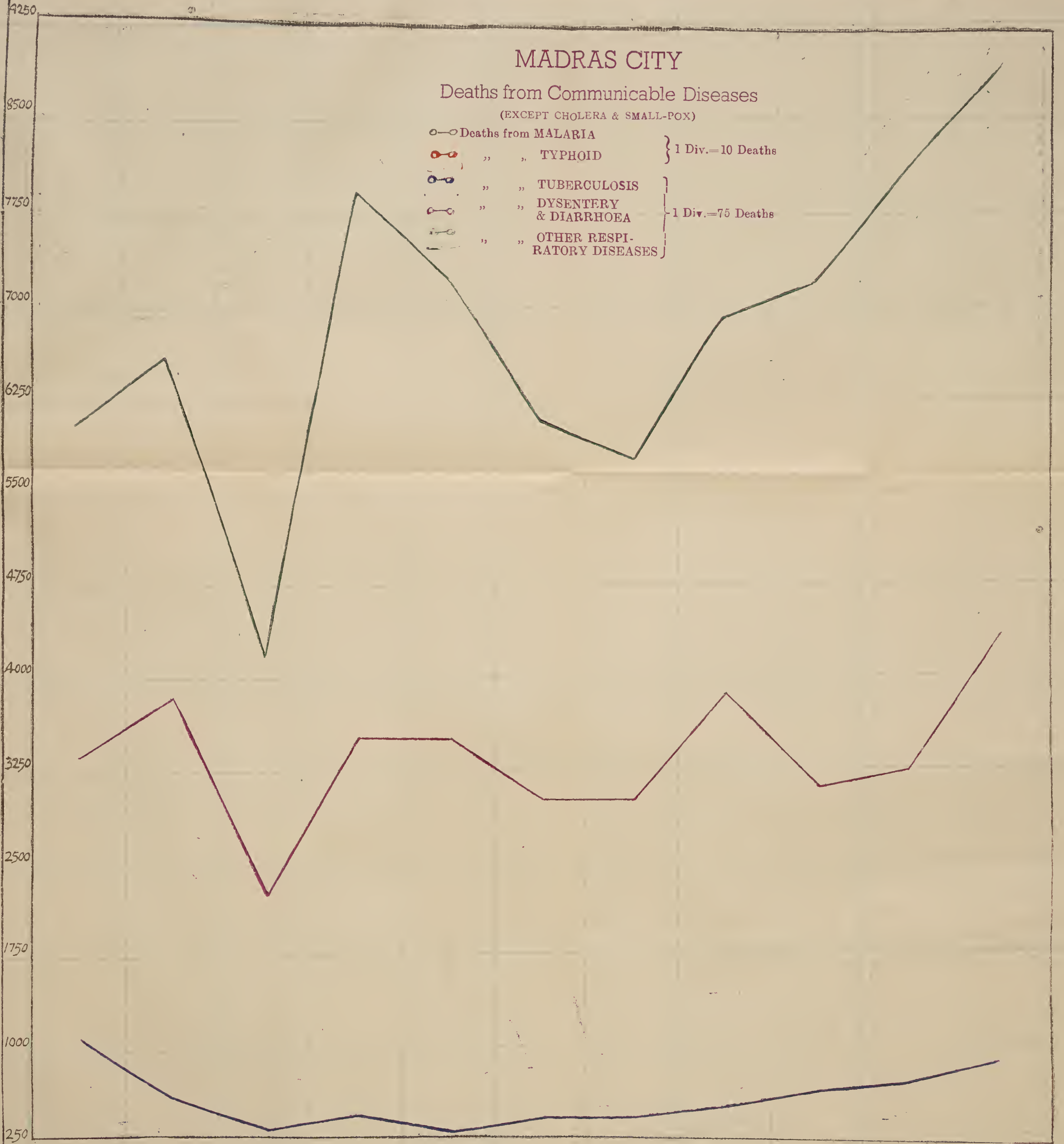
MADRAS CITY

Deaths from Communicable Diseases

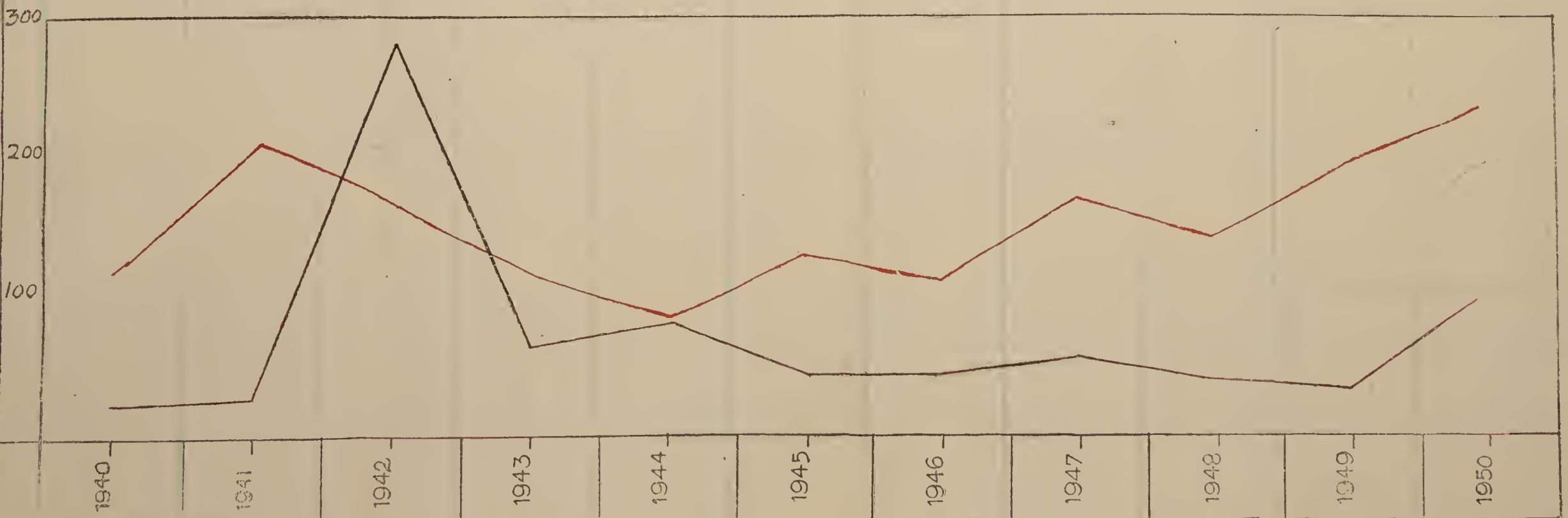
(EXCEPT CHOLERA & SMALL-POX)

- Deaths from MALARIA
 - " " TYPHOID
 - " " TUBERCULOSIS
 - " " DYSENTERY & DIARRHOEA
 - " " OTHER RESPIRATORY DISEASES
- 1 Div. = 10 Deaths
- 1 Div. = 75 Deaths

1 Division = 75 Deaths



1 Division = 10 Deaths



The following figures will show how this institution has been steadily growing in popularity since its inception.

	No. of samples examined	Fees collected for the year
1946	311	Rs. 215 0 0
1947	1,492	647 8 0
1948	5,642	1,635 0 0
1949	12,266	4,766 0 0
1950	16,396	10,939 0 0

Details of the source of the specimens are as under :

Private Medical Practitioners	...	...	11,184
Corporation General dispensaries	...	...	1,010
Special clinics	...	...	1,363
Child Welfare Centres	...	...	713
Others	...	...	1,526

Specimens examined could be classified under the following heads :

1. Blood for Gel. chopra, Hb% Total RBC, Total WBC, Differential count, B-smear examination etc., Blood sedimentation rate, bleeding time, coagulating time, colour index, volume index, vanderberg test, b/smears, MP general exam, Microfilaria and typh, of anaemia, blood culture for bacterial Endocarditis, Bacillus typhus.
2. Sputum for TB Exam. and other organisms.
3. Urine, general exam. sugar % Alb.% etc.
4. Motion for exam. and culture.
5. Other smears for gonococci, lepra bacilli, etc.
6. Preparation of auto vaccine.

Ashok Vihar Health and Recreation Centre :—

Total number of families enrolled as on 1-1-1950	...	258
Total number of families enrolled during the year	...	97
Total number of families removed during the year	...	97
Total number of families on rolls as on 31-12-1950	...	258
Total number of individuals	...	1,397

69 of the 277 families enrolled in 1948 continued their membership during the year. Out of the 151 families enrolled in 1949, 73 continued to be members.

97 families had been removed from membership during the year as compared to 151 families in 1949, indicating that the members have begun to realise the importance of the aims and objects of the Centre. This has been brought about by constant education and advice given to the members on the value of the various facilities afforded to them in the Centre. Among the 97 families removed, 19 had to leave due to change of residence, 66 for not undergoing the necessary health overhaul examinations and 12 for not partaking in the activities of the Centre. Generally, it is found that the families are getting more stable in their membership thereby availing themselves of the education, free medical aid and the recreational facilities afforded to them in the Centre.

97 new members were enrolled during the year compared to 132 in 1949. This is because, during the year, before enrolment, the families were asked to go round the various sections in the Centre and thoroughly convince themselves of the usefulness of the institution. Greater care was exercised in the enrolment of members so as to avoid unnecessary removal later on. In

particular, it may be noted that the members from the Periamet area have been more interested to enrol themselves as members owing to the proximity of their homes to the Centre. In addition, the local Sanghams in that area were responsible for admitting a good number of families.

Creche :—Admission to the Creche continued to be much sought after. The average daily attendance during the year was 56 as against 53 in the previous year.

Total number of children on 1-1-1950	...	73
Total number of children admitted during the year	...	42
Total number of children removed during the year	...	46
Total number of children on rolls on 31-12-1950	...	69

Reasons for removal were as under :

1. Admitted into schools	...	14
2. Change of residence within the city	...	6
3. Change of residence to outside the city	...	9
4. Stopped on account of mother found not working	...	3
5. Stopped on account of parents not completing health overhaul	...	13
6. Death	...	1

As in the previous year, attention was given to personal hygiene balanced diet, nursery education, recreation and medical care. At the end of the year, the children were found to have developed a sense of cleanliness, discipline and interest in the activities of the section. 16 children were admitted into schools and all of them are continuing their studies whereas only about 10 of the 17 admitted into schools in the previous year were found to continue their studies. This shows that the parents are gradually taking to the advice given by the staff for the betterment of their social condition.

Worm treatment was given to 58 children and 38 cases were positive.

Delousing was done for 14 children.

B. C. G.:—

Total number examined	...	39
Mantoux test positive	...	11
„ negative	...	28

B. C. G. was given to 28 children. 38 children who were given B. C. G. last year were re-tested and found Mantoux positive.

Cholera inoculation was given to 46 children.

Whooping cough inoculation was given to 41 children.

Primary vaccination was given to 11 and re-vaccination to 146 children.

Mothers' meetings were held at periodical intervals during the year mainly for the purpose of encouraging contacts between them and the staff. During these meetings they were given talks on how to bring up their children with regard to personal hygiene, nutrition and recreation. As a result of these meetings it was noticed that the mothers paid more attention to the upbringing of their children. At the end of the year, a majority of the children recorded an appreciable increase in height as well as in weight.

Women's Section :—The average daily attendance was 20 on week days and 40 on holidays.

Noticeable improvement was seen in their personal hygiene and in the interest they evinced in the activities at the Centre. More care was bestowed on their children because of constant advice. Many of them could not find

time to come to the Centre as they were obliged to eke out their livelihood. However, on festive occasions and when entertainments were arranged and distribution of sweets etc., was done, they came in large numbers.

The following handicrafts were taught :

1. Spinning
2. Crochet and knitting
3. Lace work
4. Garment cutting and mending
5. Rattan work

15 were proficient in spinning

The following articles were made in the section during the year :

Bodices	4	Mending of creche	
Fancy tray cloth	1	uniforms	195
Handkerchiefs	4	Bodices yoke	1
Bodkins	1 pair	Table cloth – hand	
Skirts	20	stitched	6
Bed sheets for the creche		Baby dresses	3
– hand stitched.	40	Baby bonnet	1 pair
Mending of boys' uniforms	225	Jackets for Girls' Section	6

16 women brought their own cloth and made garments in the section thus saving the tailoring charges.

Education :— Three R's were taught to 15 women. Hindi was also taught.

Talks were given on the following subjects :

Hygiene (Personal, domestic and environmental); dietics and nutrition; prevention of infectious diseases; value of preventive inoculations; home remedies for common ailments; home nursing; value of education; family spacing; value of physical exercise; family budgetting; house-keeping; value of savings; first aid.

Demonstrations were held in the preparation of various sweets and in making washing soap and sandhu.

Recreation :— Members took part in outdoor games like throw-ball and tennikoit.

Girls' section :— The average daily attendance on working days was 39 and on holidays 60.

The following were attended to daily :

1. Attention to personal hygiene
2. Education
3. Hand-work
4. Music and dancing
5. Recreation

The majority of the girls were regular to school and as the schools close only at 4-30 or 5 p. m. they could not come to the centre for want of time during evening hours. This was specially noticeable during the rainy and winter seasons when the days are shorter. Some make it a point to come to the Centre regularly on all days. Such girls have shown remarkable

improvement in personal hygiene, music, handwork and recreation. Girls who were a problem to start with were brought round to some extent by making them engage themselves in interesting occupational activities. They took part in the weekly slum cleaning campaign and in the various entertainments staged at the Centre.

Personal hygiene:— Shower bath was provided and soap, hair oil and clean towels were supplied to make them keep themselves clean. Girls who were more regular developed a sense of cleanliness. Daily bath and change of clothing became a regular feature with these girls. 26 girls were deloused. Old clothes were distributed to deserving girls.

Education:— 15 girls were admitted in the Corporation schools. 4 girls could not attend schools due to domestic reasons and for them instruction in the three R's was given in the Centre. Story reading and story narrating were gone through daily. Hindi was also taught to those who were interested in learning it. During examination days, extra coaching was given to girls who were backward in their subjects. During the summer vacation, morning classes were held mainly with the idea of keeping the girls engaged usefully and at the same time improving their general knowledge.

Music and dancing:— New songs and new dances were taught. The girls evinced keen interest in this section.

Needle work:—Embroidery and chain stitch were taught. The following articles were made :

Handkerchiefs	16
Table cloth	3
Bangle basket	1
Paper hand-bag	1
Hand-bags	2
Thread scarf	1
Flower vases	2
Paper flowers	16

Recreation:—Among the indoor games, bagatelle and snakes and ladders were popular. They were encouraged to take more interest in games. Skipping, flag-relay, group competitive games, mass drill, throw-ball and tennikoit were the main outdoor games. All the girls took part in the annual sports.

Boys' section:— The average attendance was 36 on week days and 55 on holidays. The same improvement as was noticed among the girls was seen in the boys also. The boys also suffered from the same handicap of not being able to come to the Centre regularly owing to the closure of schools at 4-30 or 5 p. m.

Personal hygiene:— Marked improvement was noticed in their personal appearance. They developed a sense of responsibility to the Centre's property such as soap, towel and combs which formerly used to disappear from the section. Now and then, talks on personal hygiene were given.

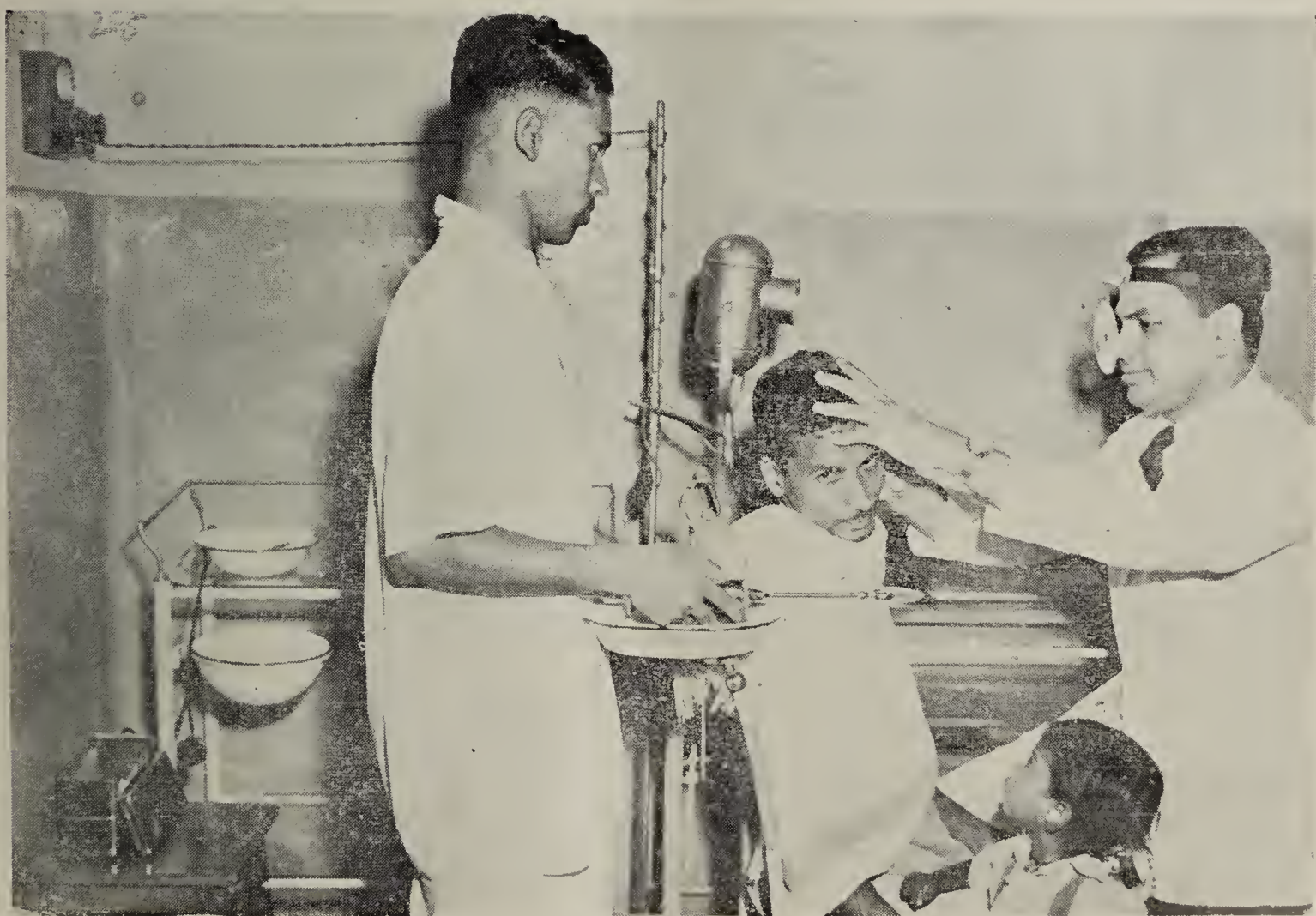
Education:— Six boys were admitted in the schools. Barring a negligible few, all were regular to school. Coaching was given during the period of their examination. Talks were given on discipline, regular school-going habit, first aid, road safety, play ground safety, unity, etc.

Handwork:— Drawing, water - colour-painting, card-board work, paper-flower-making and decorations were taught.

Music:— Music was a great attraction for the boys also. They were keen on enacting plays and putting up variety entertainments.



School Children being fed in Jagannadhapuram Boys' School, Chetput



Ear-Nose-Throat Clinic at Ashok Vihar

Recreation :—Games like carrom, table-tennis and bagatelle were still the most popular indoor games. Boxing attracted a number of boys. One boy won an open contest in the Gunboat Jack show held at the S. I. A. A. grounds.

Among the outdoor activities, foot-ball was the most popular. Frequent inter-matches were arranged. Only one match with the Gandhi Memorial Club, Periamet, was played resulting in a draw game. Competitive group games, indigenous games like chedugudu, mass drill and parade were conducted. During the annual sports, all the boys took part and many were recipients of useful prizes.

Men's section :— The average daily attendance was 60. The Men's Section was the most crowded of all sections in the evenings. They used the Centre even in the mornings on their holidays and they were the last to leave the Centre at 9 p.m.

Their chief interest was in games, both indoor and outdoor. Entertainments and excursions attracted them much. During festive occasions, the members took very keen interest in decorating the Centre. The members have become so disciplined that during the second anniversary, they maintained order in the Centre without the help of any boy scouts as was done in the previous year.

Table-tennis was taken up seriously by the members and a good many of them reached a satisfactory standard. Two members took part in open tournaments but were unlucky to lose in the third round.

Visits to the Royal Swimming Pool were regular, once a week, and 17 members learnt swimming. Boxing interested only a few. There was much enthusiasm for outdoor games as volley ball, badminton, hockey and foot-ball. A number of matches, both among the teams within the Centre and with outside teams was arranged. Annual sports were held and many took lively interest in the various games. Marching and parade were also conducted. A drama was staged by the members during the second anniversary celebrations. It was a splendid effort and by public request it was enacted again on the last day. Another drama was also staged during the year. Excursions to Mahabalipuram and Sadras proved successful. All necessary arrangements for the excursions were made by the members themselves and they eagerly looked forward to such excursions.

Tournaments were conducted in football, badminton, volley ball, table-tennis and carrom. Our foot-ball team has been affiliated to the Madras Foot-ball Association. Our team entered for a tournament conducted by the Naoroji National Foot-ball Association but was eliminated in the first round. Nine other matches were played, of which six were won by our members, two lost and one drawn.

Volley ball: 3 matches were played 1 won, and 2 lost.

Table-tennis: 3 matches were arranged with outside teams, 2 were won and 1 lost.

Boxing :— 5 members won in the boxing competition held at the Gunboat Jack Show at the S. I. A. A. grounds 6 members took part in the boxing competition held at the Military Tattoo and Carnival. One member won the event.

In the boxing tournament conducted by the Y. M. C. A., one of our members was the runner-up in the feather-weight division. Boxing matches were arranged with the Frank Memorial Club in which all the bouts were won by our members. One member won a boxing bout held at the Royapuram Social Club and he was awarded a cup.

Talks were given on 'First Aid', 'Safety First', 'Unity is Strength', 'Personal, Domestic and Environmental Hygiene' and 'Prevention of Disease'.

Canteen :

Expenditure	...	Rs.	2,212	0	0
Receipts	...	,,	2,113	12	7
Loss	...	,,	98	3	5

The loss was mainly due to the high price of commodities, especially oil, white sugar, bengal gram and firewood and also because, during the second anniversary celebrations, free refreshments and tea were served to all those who took part in the entertainments.

Visual education :—45 film shows were arranged during the year. These films were kindly lent by the United States and British Information Services. Also three lantern lectures on preventible diseases were held. Usually, these film shows and the lantern lectures were arranged during Sundays and holidays and were largely attended.

Library :—A total number of 135 books received from the various Corporation libraries was made use of by the members. About 80 members used the library regularly.

Health Overhauls :	I. Exam.	II Exam.	III. Exam.
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General examinations	...	400	183	21
Dental	,,	519	208	30
Eye	,,	468	198	25
E. N. T.	,,	509	235	22

Maternity section :—During the year, 57 new ante-natal cases were examined and given treatment throughout the period of pregnancy. Of these, 10 were treated for anaemia, 12 for vitamin B1 deficiency, 3 angular stomatitis, 1 rheumatic heart, 3 ventral hernia, 1 cystocele, 2 albuminorrhoea, 1 hyperemesis, 2 hydramnios, 2 pre-eclamptic toxæmia, 1 adherent placenta.

35 deliveries were conducted at the Centre during the year. Out of these, 3 were prime-para, 2 twins, and 2 breech presentation.

The following pathological tests were carried out during the year :

Urine	...	52
Motion	...	32
Blood	...	48
Sputum	...	20
Blood, gell and chopra	...	16
Blood, kahn	...	33
Cervical smear	...	3

Social contact :—The visits made to the areas close to the Centre were as follows :

119 visits to Periamet, 53 to Chintadripet, 19 to Chekkumode area and 3 to the Park Town area.

These frequent visits to the slums enabled the members to have confidence in the staff. During the visit, the staff came into intimate contact with the various members of the families and the members confided their difficulties and problems. The main problem continued to be financial, unemployment being the root cause of the troubles. Employment was secured for two members. Owing to the incessant propaganda on environmental hygiene, the streets, lanes and the surroundings of the residences of the members were found to be much cleaner than the places inhabited by

the non-members. Weekly cleaning of the lanes was conducted by the staff with the help of a few leaders from the slums. Propaganda was regularly carried on exhorting them to visit the Centre regularly, to pay their subscriptions and undergo the health examinations. During these visits, co-operation was given to the health staff in eradicating small-pox, chicken-pox and cholera by isolating the cases to the hospital and by giving the necessary vaccination and preventive inoculations. The members, both adults and children of both sexes, went round the various lanes carrying propaganda placards and singing songs on cleanliness. Talks were given on personal and domestic hygiene and family spacing. During some of the visits, the welfare officers themselves cleaned and tidied up some of the houses demonstrating to the members how to keep their houses clean. For comparative study, recording of weights of non-member children of the same age-group as in the creche was done for a period of five months. Due to the non-co-operation of the sentimental among the parents who blamed us for any loss in weight of the children due to illness or mal-nutrition under the impression that such loss in weight was due to their being weighed, we had to give up the experiment after five months. 28 children were admitted into the Corporation schools during the year. Propaganda was also done on the prevention of mosquito breeding. About 50 families were contacted and an intimate study of the families made. 2 persons suffering from small-pox from the Periamet area were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital. One woman-member was sent to the Venereal Department, General Hospital, and she was found to be irregular in taking the treatment. She was advised to take the treatment regularly so that she may be cured soon. One member committed suicide due to domestic trouble. One woman-member died of tuberculosis and her husband was sent to the Tuberculosis Clinic for examination. Another member suffering from Tuberculosis was admitted into the T. T. Hospital at Otteri. One member was admitted into the General Hospital for acute appendicitis and he was operated upon and discharged after cure. Another case of acute abdomen was admitted into the General Hospital and she was discharged, cured after a few days. 8 non-members and one member were admitted into the Infectious Diseases Hospital for small-pox. The member was discharged cured. Out of the 28 children admitted into schools, 6 were found to be irregular. Repeated advice to the parents was found to be unsuccessful. One member suffering from cold abscess was admitted into the General Hospital, cured and discharged. Three members were admitted into hospital for typhoid and discharged cured. The other members of their families were given T. A. B. inoculations.

General :— All festivals were celebrated in a fitting manner with entertainments and distribution of sweets to children. Dasara was celebrated on all the nine days and a 'kolu' was arranged in the Girls' Section. Under the auspices of the Guild of Service, a treat was given at the seva Mandir to about 100 children. About 200 members took part at the non-stop prayer meeting arranged by the Tamilnad Congress Committee in connection with Mahatmaji's death anniversary day.

The first manuscript magazine of 'Ashok Vihar' was published on the inauguration of the Republic Day (26—1—1950). Members of the various sections as well as the paid and honorary workers contributed articles for the magazine. Intelligence tests were conducted for 14 girls and 11 boys by the students of the Psychology class from the Presidency College. A propaganda lecture on the care of the eyes was delivered at the Centre. In February, propaganda lectures on malaria and cholera with magic lantern slides were arranged. A lecture on venereal diseases was also held.

A drama entitled 'The begger-maid' was enacted by the members of the Advaita Baktha Sabha, Chintadripet. Under the auspices of the Club Republic, a programme of mimicry and dancing was staged on 1-7-1950. A doll marriage was celebrated in the Girls' Section in September and all the children enjoyed the fun. Two members were given temporary jobs in the

Health Department. Some women-members were employed as casual labourers in the canteen. The unemployed members were registered at the Government Employment Exchange, Mount Road.

A doctor from the Development Board from Faridabad was sent to us for training for a period of one month. 20 children were invited to the Government House by His Excellency the Governor and Her Excellency the Maharani. After refreshment a programme of fireworks and entertainments was gone through and our children thoroughly enjoyed it. The Corporation band was played at the Ashok Vihar on 19-11-1950.

A lecture on 'Mother-craft' was given by the Assistant Director to the S.S.L.C. students of the Presidency Training High School.

The Assistant Director was deputed to attend the III State Conference of Social Work held at Madura in September. The Director was deputed to attend the Fourth All-India Conference of Social Work at Jamshedpur. The film on 'Ashok Vihar' was exhibited to the delegates at the conference and it was much appreciated by all.

200 lbs. of milk powder was received for free distribution from the UNICEF through the Guild of Service and the distribution was started from 4-12-1950.

The members of each section were taken in turns on weekly excursions in the Corporation van provided for the purpose to the following places :

(1) Red Hills (2) Provincial Welfare Fund Carnival (3) Thakkarbaba Vidyalaya (4) Museum (5) Marina (6) Royapuram Beach (7) Theosophical Society, (8) Adyar Broadway Creche (9) Varadappa Naidu's Poor Home, Tondiarpet, (10) Aerodrome (11) Thiruvottiyur (12) Botanical Gardens, Teynampet.

The members were also taken on major excursions to Mahabalipuram, Sadras and Thirukazhikundram.

One girl member was married during the year.

Second anniversary celebrations : —The second anniversary of the Centre was celebrated from the 16th August 1950. H. E. the Governor of Madras inaugurated the celebrations. The Worshipful Mayor, Dr. P. V. Cherian, delivered the address of welcome. After the reading of the Second Annual Report by the Director, His Excellency addressed the gathering and said that he wished to see more such Centres started. A vote of thanks was proposed by the Commissioner. A Tamil drama entitled 'Prestige' was staged afterwards.

On the second day after the entertainments by the various sections, a Tamil social drama 'Prema, B. Sc' was staged by the men members.

On the third day, the following items were gone through :

Entertainments by the sections ; farces by the Krishna Boy Scouts, Mylapore ; Physical feats by the Shivaji Vyaya Mandal, Triplicane, and magic by Prof. Mesdry.

There was a baby show and distribution of prizes to the winners of annual sports on the fourth day presided over by the Worshipful Mayor. Mrs. P. V. Cherian gave away the prizes. A Telugu drama entitled 'Evolution' was then staged.

By special request, the drama 'Prema B. Sc.' was staged by the members again on 20-8-1951.

The Films Division of the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, Government of India, produced a 151 foot film giving an account of the activities of the Ashok Vihar and released it in their Indian News Review No. 100 during the first week of September throughout India. A copy of it was also purchased by the Corporation.

Donations :—A donation of Rs. 301/- was received from Mrs. & Mr. Solanki of Bombay. An 'Adox' second-hand camera valued at Rs. 100/- was presented by Miss Freny Desai of Bombay.

The following persons visited the Centre during the year :

Dr. A. Viswanathan, Deputy Director of Health Services, New Delhi.
 Miss Mary Elizabeth Tennant, Rockefeller Foundations, New York.
 Miss Anna Mary Noll, Rockefeller Foundations, New York.
 Dr. George K. Strode, Rockefeller Foundations.
 Her Excellency Rani Maharaj Singh, wife of H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
 Srimathi Shanti Ranga Rao, Principal, Ethiraj College for Women, Madras.
 Col. S. L. Bhatia, Surgeon-General with the Government of Madras.
 Miss Dorothy Norman, New York City.
 Dr. C. G. Pandit, Secretary, Indian Council of Medical Research.
 Mr. Godwin A. M. Lewanika, General President, Northern Rhodesian African Congress.
 Mrs. and Mr. Solanki of Bombay.
 Capt. Dhyan Chand.
 Mr. Macqueeny, Tuberculosis Adviser, W.H.O, South East Asia.
 Mr. S.M. Keeny, Director, UNICEF Far East H. Q., Bangkok.
 Hon'ble Sri R. Chennagiramiah, Minister for Local Self Government, Mysore State.
 Miss Cora Dubois, W.H.O.
 Hon'ble Mr. M. P. Patil, Minister for Agriculture and Forests, Bombay.
 A group of representatives of the World Students' Service representing U.S.A., Italy, Norway, Spain, France, Sweden and India.
 Sri Kumara Ratnam, Mayor of Colombo.
 Mr. Hsu Hai-ling, Professor, University of Canton, China, and Expert on Adult Education.
 Drs. R. P. Mason Wilson and R.C. Gould from Washington D.C.
 Miss Deborah B. Pentz, Delhi School of Social Work and U.S. Children's Bureau, Washington D.C.
 Dr. S. Mani, Director-General of W.H.O. South East Asia Region.
 Lt. Col. C. K. Lakshmanan, Director of Public Health, West Bengal.
 A party of eminent Ophthalmic Surgeons from the U.K.
 Mrs. Ellen Watumull, Los Angeles, California, U.S.A.
 Mrs. Ammu Swaminadhan, M.L.A. (Central).
 Miss A. Bulloch, Nursing Superintendent, Government of Assam.
 Miss M. Doctor, Superintendent of Nursing Services, Bombay.
 Mr. J. W. D. Locker, Deputy High Commissioner for U.K. in Madras with Mrs. Locker.
 The U. N. Mission on Tropical Housing consisting of Mr. N. Gardener, Medwin, Mr. A. C. Kayenan, Prof. F. F. Thyase.
 Sri S. Govinda Kutty Nayar, Mayor of Trivandrum.

Medical Inspection of Corporation Schools, 1950—51

Staff :—Four Medical Inspectors and three Medical Inspectresses continued to work during the year. The staff was quite inadequate to cope up with the work.

Routine of work :—This year also witnessed interruption in the work due to the milk supply scheme. The staff had to inspect the schools and

record heights and weights of children periodically. As many children as possible were examined and defectives treated.

Out of 232 schools, 77 schools were visited and medical examination of children conducted. Treatment was given to the defective children. The total number on rolls in all the 232 schools was 56,761 boys and 24,460 girls. There were 16,216 boys and 15,070 girls on rolls in the 77 schools visited. Of these, 13,495 boys and 12,266 girls were examined. The average attendance in the schools inspected was 11,990 boys and 12,140 girls. 6,088 boys (45.11%) and 4,456 girls (36.33%) were found defective and needed treatment.

Personal hygiene :— 963 boys (7.14%) and 148 girls (1.21%) were dirty in their person and clothing. They were all made to bathe in the schools. Special attention was paid to the teaching of personal hygiene in the classes daily. Some of the children having skin diseases were given treatment.

Mal-nutrition :— 2,096 boys (15.53%) and 2,005 girls (16.35%) were under-nourished as against 16.78% and 16.05% respectively in the previous year. Shark liver oil, calcium lactate and reconstituted milk were given to them for improving their condition. 1,928 boys (14.29%) and 538 girls (4.38%) had dental and oral complaints. 1,226 children had stomatitis and were treated at the schools with benefit. 64 children had their caries teeth extracted. 1,365 had enlarged tonsils and received appropriate treatment. 39 of them had their tonsils removed by operation for gross infection. 8 had their vision corrected by glasses. Others having the defect in a minor degree improved by a course of vitamin oil. 214 children received treatment for discharge from the ear. One was defective in hearing and was provided with a seat near the teacher. Shark liver oil and calcium lactate were administered to 5,412 children. 867 having stomatitis and other allied defects of nutritional origin were given yeast.

Circulatory and respiratory diseases :— 130 boys (0.96%) and 178 girls (1.45%) had defects relating to the heart and blood. 165 anaemic children improved by treatment. 2 had enlarged spleen due to malaria and they were suitably treated.

Diseases of bones and joints :— 1,433 children had deformities of chest due to rickets in childhood. 24 had infantile paralysis and functional disorders of nerves. All of them received suitable treatment.

Infectious and contagious diseases :— 1,582 boys (11.72%) and 843 girls (6.87%) had infections and contagious diseases, the corresponding percentages for the previous year being 8.54% and 8.35% respectively. 1,409 were suffering from scabies. 323 children had signs and symptoms of leprosy in early stages. All of them received treatment. There was good improvement in most of them.

General preventive work :— 4,911 children were revaccinated in the schools by the Medical Inspectors. 13,654 were inoculated against cholera and 775 against typhoid.

Other diseases and defects :— 6 underwent circumcision operation for phimosis.

Medical treatment :— A major portion of the defects related to mal-nutrition and vitamin deficiencies due to poverty. They were all treated at the schools with the assistance of teachers. In addition to the vitamin oil, calcium lactate and midday meal, reconstituted milk was also given to the ill-nourished. 7,708 were treated at the schools. 989 had to be sent to Corporation dispensaries for treatment for certain ailments that could not be attended to at the schools. 1,242 were sent to Government hospitals for treatment of more serious ailments.



Distribution of Reconstituted Milk to Nursing Mothers and Infants in the
Maternity Home at Choolai



Zebra foaled at the Zoo

Re-inspections :—604 re-visits were paid to schools after the routine visits for treatment and re-examinations of the defectives. 15,692 re-examinations of children were conducted during these re-visits.

Co-operation of parents and teachers :—1,848 parents of children were present at the schools during the inspection and treatment of their children. The details of medical attention bestowed on their children were explained to them and their co-operation sought. The co-operation of the school staff in the matter of treatment of the ailing, in the follow-up of other cases and in the distribution of reconstituted milk to the children, in addition to their school work, was commendable. Without their active help and co-operation, much difficulty would have been experienced.

School examination :—The sanitary defects regarding accommodation ventilation and sun-light, latrine, play-ground and water supply were pointed out in regard to the schools inspected and suggestions were given to remedy them.

Midday meals :—7,773 children in 140 schools situated in poor localities were provided with midday meals on school working days. The medical inspectors supervised the arrangements made for the distribution of meals.

Milk distribution :—About 24,000 ill-nourished children were given reconstituted milk on school working days. A fuller report of the scheme is given separately.

Propaganda :—70 lectures and 60 talks on health subjects were arranged in the schools. The total attendance at these gatherings was 8,137.

SANITATION

Dr. S. E. D. Masilamani continued as the Health Officer during the year. He was on leave for 20 days from 12-5-1950 and Dr. G. Srinivasan, Senior Assistant Health Officer, acted in his place.

As in the previous year, the health administration of the city was in charge of the Health Officer assisted by five assistant officers, each in charge of 10 divisions. Divisions 20, 22, 35, 47 and 48 continued to remain bifurcated, each part in charge of a separate Sanitary Inspector. There were thus 55 Sanitary Inspectors in charge of the 50 divisions in the city looking after the work connected with the health administration of the city.

Sewers and F. O. L. :—During the year, sewers were laid to a length of about 4.43 miles in different areas in the city as detailed in the Appendix.

1,704 F. O. Ls were constructed departmentally. Public conveniences were provided at the following places.

1. Dr. Ansari Road near its junction with the anti-malarial channel.
2. Ganeshpuram and Austin Nagar.
3. B. & C. Mills Road and Perambur Barracks Road.
4. 'C' Depot, Choolai.

Bath-rooms were provided in North Beach Road, Periapalayathammen Koil Street and Alexander Road.

Dry latrines of the convertible type were constructed in

1. Konnur High Road.
2. Hindu Burial Ground, Ayanavaram.
3. Rajamanickam Street, Ayanavaram.
4. Paper Mills Road, Sembiam.
5. Sundarajaperumal Koil Street, Sembiam.

House inspection :—Housing continued to be a thorny problem during the year and the abnormal increase in the population of the city had the effect of aggravating an already difficult situation. Recourse was had to the relevant provisions of the Madras City Municipal Act 1919 to see that improvements and repairs to houses in the city found necessary in the interests of public health were carried out by the parties concerned.

Sanitary Inspectors inspected the houses in their respective divisions for remedying the defects noticed in their sanitary conditions. 33,326 houses were inspected by them during the year as a routine measure. Complaints were received in respect of 1,792 houses and these were also inspected. The results of inspection are furnished below :

1.	No. of houses found defective for want of proper drainage:	1,796
2.	No. of houses found defective for want of adequate latrine accommodation	766
3.	No. of houses found defective for want of satisfactory water supply	562
4.	No. of houses found defective for want of proper ventilation	1,352
5.	No. of notices issued for rectifying defects	8,192
6.	No. of houses repaired or improved as a result of action taken	7,194
7.	No. of prosecutions launched for failure to carry out the improvements suggested	732
8.	No. of prosecutions withdrawn on compliance	78

As a result of action taken, 310 houses were provided with F. O. Ls during the year.

Cattleyards :—1,852 cases were scrutinised for licensing during the year. 1,209 of them were directed to be improved. 1,144 prosecutions were launched for failure to comply with the terms of the improvement notices served on the parties. Licence was refused in 44 cases. 22 applications were still pending at the end of the year. 1,786 cattle yards were licensed during the year.

The Corporation cattle yards in Basin Road and Purasawalkam continued under the occupation of the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union during the year. The cattle yards in Chintadripet and Triplicane were occupied by private owners of cattle. All of them were maintained in a sanitary condition.

Offensive trades :—10,678 applications for licensable trades other than cattle yards were received during the year. Licences were granted in 10,389 cases, 191 were refused and 98 were still under consideration at the end of the year. A list of trades licensed during the year is found in Appendix.

Dhobykhanas :—There were six dhobykhanas at the commencement of the year in the following places.

1. Robinson Park.
2. Conran Smith Nagar.
3. Suryanarayana Chetty Street.
4. Venkatadri Naicken Street.
5. Chetpet.
6. Kosapet.

Improvements were effected in respect of the dhobykhana in Conran Smith Nagar and additional stones provided.

All the dhobykhanas were maintained in a satisfactory manner.

Food control :— There were 7 public and 42 private markets in the city. The Moore Market and Fruit Market continued to be in charge of separate Conservancy Inspectors who looked after the sanitation of the markets. A cold storage was constructed in the Moore Market during the year providing facilities for the storage for perishables like fruits, meat and fish. Construction of further blocks was under progress.

Sanitary Inspectors inspected private markets frequently and where ever necessary, dust and fly-proof cases were insisted on. Food-stuffs kept exposed or rendered noxious were seized and destroyed.

With a view to encourage competitive effort in the proper maintenance of private markets, it was decided to award a prize to the best maintained market in the city. A small committee constituted for the purpose visited markets in the city just prior to the Inauguration Day on 26-9-'50. Their choice of the best market fell on Kakumani Adikesavalu Chetty Charities Market and a prize was awarded to the trustees on the Corporation Inauguration Day.

Meat supply :— To ensure the supply of wholesome meat to the citizens, 3 slaughter houses were run at Perambur and a fourth in Saidapet. Besides slaughtering only healthy animals, organs found unwholesome were destroyed. Each carcass was stamped with an indelible mark as a token of its having been passed as fit for consumption. The out turn of work in the Slaughter Houses is as follows :

Slaughter House	No. of animals brought	No. rejected after examination	No. slaughtered	No. of carcasses condemned	No. of organs Condemned
For sheep					
Perambur	4,56,952	5,295	4,51,657	6	16,723
Saidapet	31,308	412	30,896		584
For cattle					
Perambur	32,735	751	31,984	1	14063
For pigs					
Perambur	905	6	899	2	760

239 stray pigs were captured during the year and were released to the owners for slaughter.

In conformity with the provisions of G. O. No. 4109 Dev. Dept. dated 18-12-1943, 1,663 useful heads of cattle as detailed below were prevented from being slaughtered.

Cows	Bulls	Be-buffaloes	She-buffaloes	Heifers	Total
941	46	55	479	142	16,63

The Slaughter Houses continued to serve as a demonstration centre for medical and veterinary and other science colleges and requests for various specimens from public institutions were met to the extent possible. Some of the specimens were also carefully preserved in the Sheep Slaughter House at Perambur for demonstration purposes. The Bone-meal Adviser to the Government of India visited the Slaughter House during the year.

Anti rabic measures:— Preventive measures for rabies adopted were (1) licensing of dogs and (2) destruction of stray dogs. Dog-catchers licensed for the purpose and paid on an out-turn basis, work under the control and direction of a Superintendent. Two motor vans suitably constructed were provided for the purpose. Stray dogs from all over the city were rounded up and removed to the Lethal Chamber in Basin Road. They were electrocuted there under the direction of the Superintendent.

Particulars of the work done in this direction are given below :

No. of dogs on 1-1-1950	85
No. of dogs caught during the year	24,134

No. of dogs claimed by owners and returned	2,416
No. of dogs given to Medical Colleges etc.	211
No. of dogs electrocuted	21,481
No. of dogs undisposed on 31-12-1950	111

222 complaints received from the public in regard to nuisance from dogs were attended to expeditiously during the year. 192 dogs were caught and destroyed during the year.

Zoological Garden. 1950-51 :— The Madras Zoological Garden has now been in existence for 97 years (1853-1950). During this period, it has been so much improved and expanded that it has become a popular place of resort and rendezvous to young and old in the city as well as from outside for rest and recreation. The principal aim in maintaining the zoo has been to exhibit in the garden every interesting species of animals with utmost freedom of movement for them in captivity and thereby afford opportunities to the public to study the habits, instincts and other characteristics of animals, particularly wild ones. For the benefit of the ignorant children, the names of the animals exhibited are given both in English and the regional languages. An instructive pictorial Guide Book is also under preparation for publication and sale to the public.

There were 355 animals at the beginning of the year, of which 149 were mammals, 186 birds and 20 reptiles.

During the year, the following additions to the livestock were made :

By Purchase :

A male Gibbon from Mr. B. L. Dutt.

By Exchange :

A pair of white Swans from Mr. Albert Meems of Hindenbergstr for 20 common monkeys.

By Gifts :

A male civet cat from Mr. Russel Green of Madras.

A pair of Hyaenas from the Inspector of Police, Chingleput District.

A male Langur from a well-wisher, Dindigul.

One female tiger cub from Mr. S. Manohar Prasad of Bommanallapuram Taluk, Guntur District.

A spotted deer from Mr. V. Somasundaram of Mambalam.

There were also births and hatchings in the Zoo during the year.

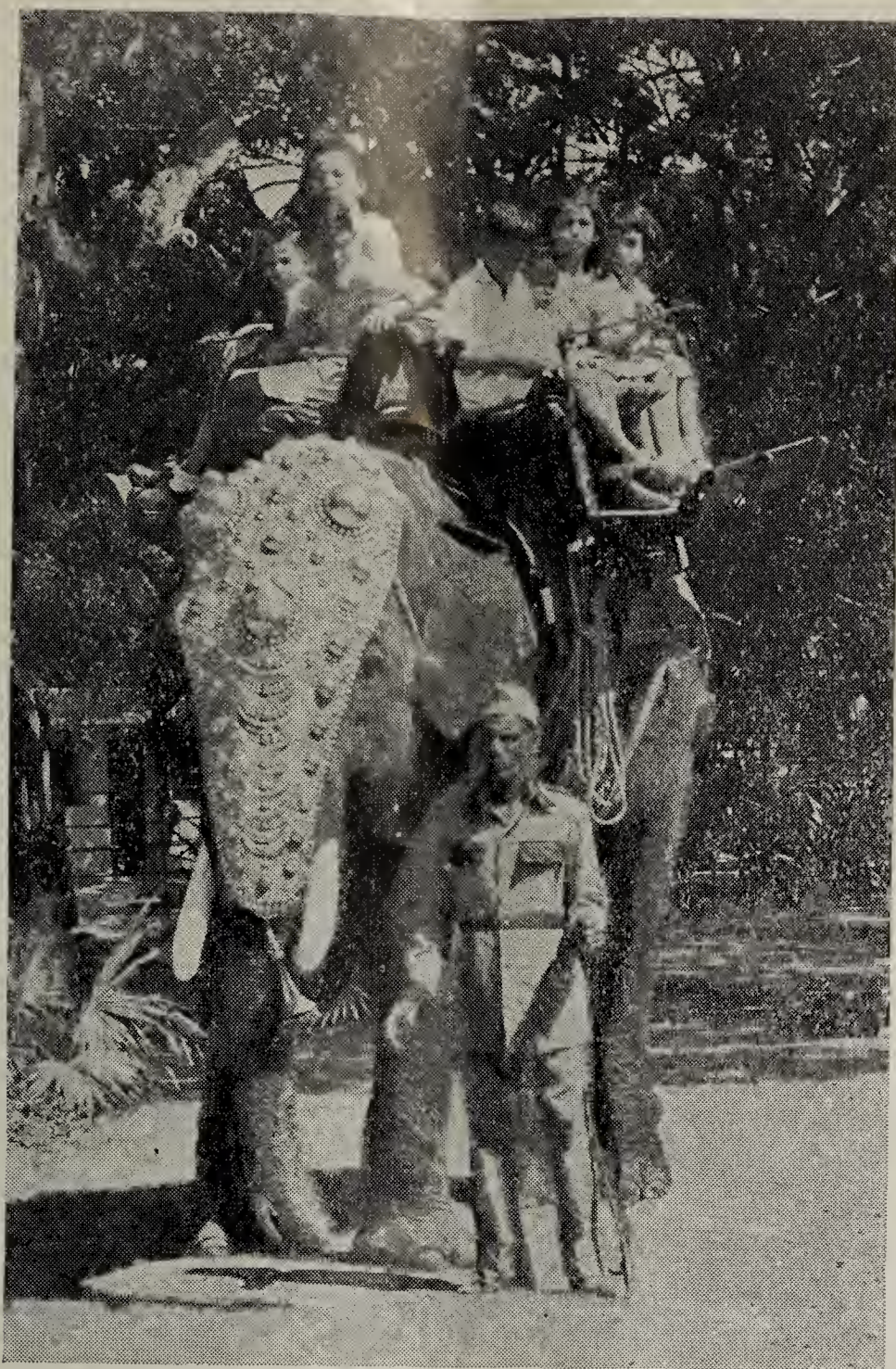
They were as follows :

<i>Births</i>		<i>Hatchings.</i>	
Black Buck	1		
Leopard cubs	3	Green pea fowls	9
Lion cubs	4	Pigeons	70
Mouse Deer	1		
Sambur deer	1		
Spotted Deer	1		
Guinea pigs	4		
Rabbits	4		

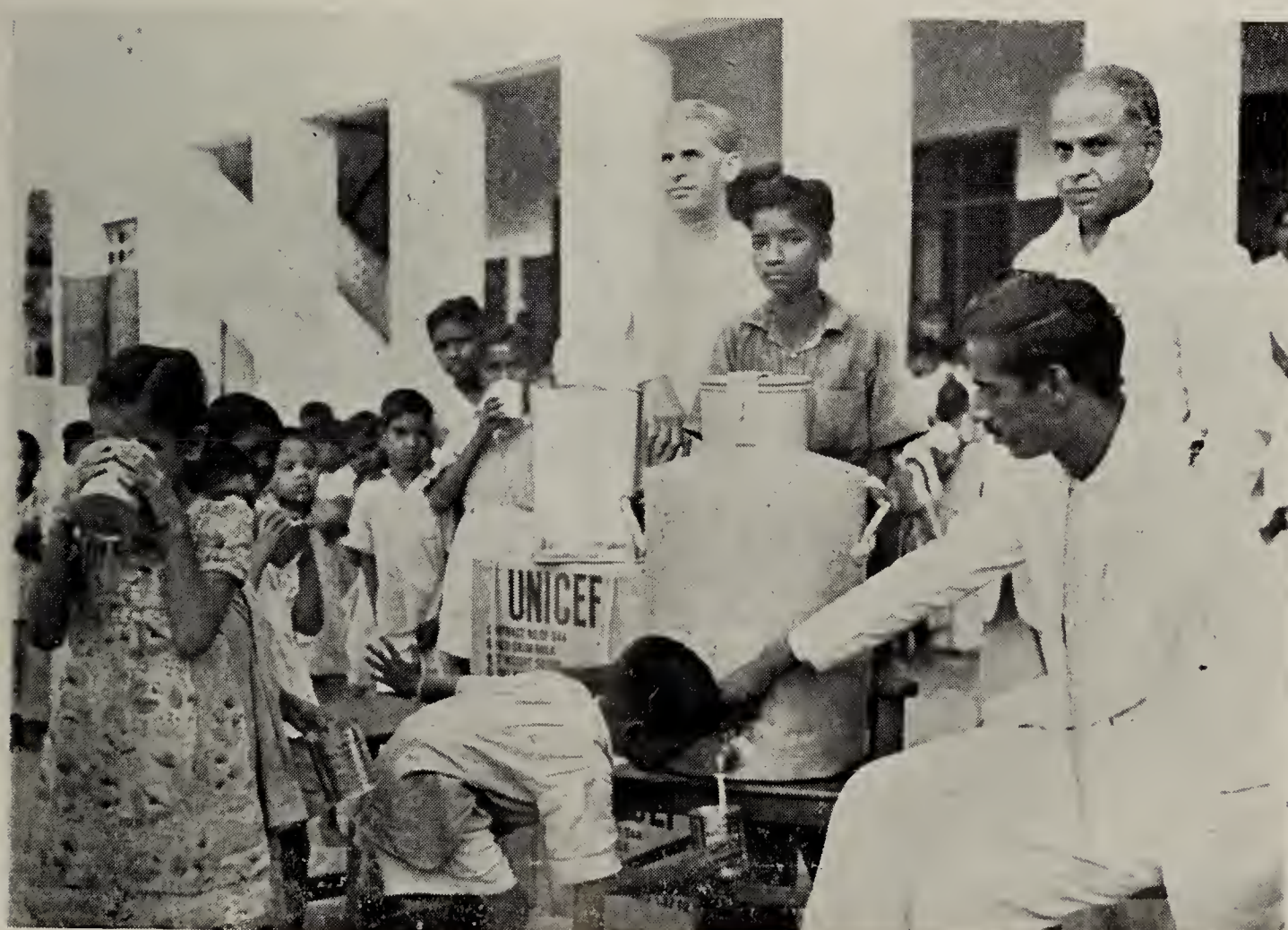
The following over-represented species were disposed of by sale :

Crocodiles	2
Guinea pigs	2
Lion cubs	2

acquired from Germany.



Joy ride on the Elephant — Zoological Gardens



Distribution of Reconstituted Milk to Children in the Corporation Boys' School
Gangadareswar Koil Street, Purasawalkam

Lions, adult	2
Lioness, adult	1
Rabbits	3 pairs
Sambur Deer	1
Spotted Deer	2
Pea fowls, green	2

There were 29 deaths during the year. The causes of deaths are listed below :

Para sites :	Albino Doe	1
Senility :	Brahminy Duck	1
	Cat Toddy	1
	Hill partridges	2
	Giraffe	1
	Madagascar monkey	1
	Night Heron	1
	Rabbits	15
	White pea-fowl	1
	Tortoise, land	1
Acute Gastro-Enteritis :	Gibbons	2
Shot :	Crocodiles	2 (found in the zoo lake)

At the close of the year, there were 137 mammals, 261 birds and 16 reptiles – a total stock of 414 animals.

Improvements :— The dilapidated fencing of the giraffe enclosure was reconstructed. The long fencing of the deer enclosure was raised in height.

The wooden bridges over the Zoo Lake were renovated and repainted.

Revenue :— The right of the collection of fees for admission to the Zoo and for the cycle stand for the year was not auctioned and the collections were made departmentally. With effect from 20-12-1950, the rate of fee for the admission of visitors to the Zoo was enhanced to four annas per adult and two annas for school children between the ages of 3 and 10. The amount collected in 1950-51 by way of entrance fees was Rs. 79,925-1-6. 4,66,55 adults and 6,718 children visited the Zoo during the year.

Boating :— Boating during the year continued to be popular and seven boats which were renovated and repainted plied in the Zoo lake during the year. This amenity was also run departmentally and an amount of Rs. 3,144-7-0 was collected under this head.

Zoo Cafe :— The right of running the Zoo Cafe was leased out for the year 1950-51 for a sum of Rs. 2,800/-.

Other Receipts :— Besides these, the following were the other receipts.

From hire of animals	Rs. 960 0 0
„ joy rides on elephant	„ 256 12 0
„ sale of elephant dung	„ 244 8 0
„ sale of animals	„ 5,133 0 0
„ stallage charge	„ 48 0 0
„ fee for cameras allowed at 1/- per camera	„ 28 0 0

Honorary Visitors :— Mr. C. E. Holland and Sri P. V. Ramanujam Chettiar continued to be Honorary Visitors.

Health education:— Education of the public on matters of public health was conducted throughout the year by two Medical Officers entrusted with this work and by the divisional sanitary staff. Lectures and informal talks, some of them illustrated with lantern slides, were given in accordance with a planned programme.

2,303 lectures and 2,019 talks were given during the year. 86 of them were illustrated with lantern slides.

Slides were exhibited in the cinema houses in the city on the Corporation Inauguration Day requesting the co-operation of the citizens in keeping the city clean.

It is proposed to reorganise the entire work in this connection by filming the various activities of the department and exhibit them in different parts of the city. It is hoped that this may take concrete shape in the coming year.

The department took part in the S. I. A. A. (Park Fair) Exhibition this year.

Care of Destitutes:— The care of the diseased, the poor and the homeless has been a serious problem which the Corporation has been facing more than squarely. The following institutions were continued to be maintained during the year.

1. Special Home for Infirm and diseased beggars.
2. Work House for able-bodied beggars.
3. Poor House.
4. Orphanage.
5. Houses for the Homeless.

1. Special Home:—

In the Special Home, diseased and infirm beggars in the city rounded up under Sec. 71 of the M.C.P. Act were committed for detention by the Magistrates. Copies of the annual report for 1949-50 forwarded to Government in Home Department on the working of the Special Home and Work House are appended.

Special Home:— The year 1950-51 opened with 285 inmates in the Special Home. During the year under report, 262 admissions were made. 111 inmates were transferred from the Work House under orders of the Magistrate. Among those newly admitted, there were 37 beggars who were ex-inmates of the Special Home. There were 358 disposals during the year. 275 inmates who had served their detention period were discharged; one woman with her child was transferred to the Work House (for fear of leprosy infection to the child especially); one was let off under the revisionary orders of the High Court; ten were released before the expiry of their term of detention as ordered by the Corporation Commissioner under Rule 32(a) of the Special Home Rules; four escaped and sixty-seven died. The strength of the home at the end of the year was 300, particulars of which are tabulated below:

	Men	Women	Total	
Strength on 1-4-1950	255	30	285	
No. admitted during 1950-51	199	63	262	} 373
No. transferred from Work House	87	24	111	

	Men	Women	Total	
No. discharged after detention period.	231	44	275	} 358
No. transferred to Work House ...	...	1 *	1
No. discharged under orders of High Court ...	...	1	1
No. discharged under orders of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras ...	8	2	10	
No. escaped ...	4	...	4	
No. died ...	56	11	67	
Strength on 31-3-1951 ...	243	57	300	
* With child				

The persons admitted were between the ages of 18 and 84 years. The complaints for which 373 inmates were admitted during the year are as follows :

Leprosy cases			Infirm.	Other.	Total
Infected	Non-infected	Blind	crippled	diseases	
Men 23	15	9	11	229	287
Women ...	5	3	2	76	86
Total 23	20	12	13	305	373

The detention periods of the inmates varied from 6 months to 2 years as shown below :

	6 months	1 year	2 years	Total
No. of inmates	59	310	4	373

The inmates were in a very bad state of health at the time of their admission. Many of them were in an extremely emaciated condition on account of starvation and mal-nutrition and were suffering from incurable diseases. They were given good food and appropriate medical treatment. Leper patients had injections of oleum hydrocarpus with creasote and oleum vitaminatum by mouth daily. They were given other injections whenever necessary and their ulcers dressed every day. As a result of proper medical attention and nutritive food given to them, most of the inmates improved in their general health appearance and weight. Fortnightly weighments of all the inmates were taken and they showed an increase in weight even within a short period of 3 months. The average weight of an inmate at the time of admission was 83.1 lbs. The average weight at the end of the year under report was 90.2 lbs. recording an increase of 7.1 lbs. As many as 112 cases put on more weight ranging from 8 lbs. to 29 lbs.

Number discharged :— 275 inmates who had served their detention period were discharged. Remissions upto 84 days were granted to them. At the instance of the Superintendent, the Police in the city and the Revenue authorities in the mofussil followed up these discharged cases. The reports received from these authorities showed that 12 persons had given up begging and taken to avocations like tailoring, casual labour, cultivation and vegetable shop-keeping. 2 persons were reported to have resumed begging while the whereabouts of the rest could not be traced.

Number escaped :— There were 4 cases of escape and they were reported to the Police.

Number died :— There were 37 deaths among the 285 residual cases of 1949-50 and 30 deaths from the 373 newly admitted cases during 1950-51. These 67 deaths were due to causes noted below :

Leprosy with septicemia	...	35
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	...	11
Dysentery and Diarrhoea	...	10
Heart disease	...	9
Nephritis	...	2
		<hr/>
		67

The percentage of total deaths for the year was 10.2.

The establishment in the year 1950-51 consisted of the following :

Superintendent	...	1	Female Ward Attendants	...	5
Clerks	...	2	Cooks	...	4
Nurses	...	4	Male thoties	...	8
Compounder	...	1	Female thoties	...	5
Chief Warders	...	2	Dhobies	...	3
Second grade Warders	...	13	Barbers	...	2
Peons	...	3	Gardener	...	1
Male Ward Attendants	...	6			

The four non-official visitors appointed under Rule IV (1) of the Special Home Rules paid visits to the Home.

Under Rule IV (2) of the Rules, the Commissioner, the Health Officer and the Assistant Health Officer inspected the Home several times.

Under Rule V, the Collector of Madras, the Inspector-General of Prisons, the Chief Presidency Magistrate and the Deputy Commissioners of Police visited the Home and recorded their observations in the Visitors' Book.

Distinguished Visitors :— The following were the distinguished visitors to the Home during the year.

(1) Sri Devarajulu Chetty, Councillor, Corporation of Madras, and President, Piece-goods Merchants Association, Madras, visited on 11-4-1950.

(2) The Hon'ble Sri R. Chennagiramaiah, Minister for Local self Government, Mysore, visited on 23-6-1950.

(3) Miss Winfred Needles of England visited on 10-10-1950.

(4) Mr. N. Bard of the National Federation of Community Centres, London, visited on 16-1-1951.

Free gifts :— The Madras Corporation Officials' Association was kind enough to supply, free of cost, the following dailies for use of the literate inmates in the Home.

(1) Hindu (English) (2) Dinasari (Tamil) (3) Dinamani (Tamil) (4) Andhra Patrika (Telugu)

The Superintendent, Special Home, was kind enough to supply the Illustrated Weekly of Bombay.

The following gentlemen were kind enough to bear the expenses for supplying light refreshments to the inmates on different occasions.

1. Dr. U. Krishna Rao on Panguni Uthiram.
2. Sri V. Devarajulu Chetty, Councillor, on Tamil New year day.
3. Sowcar Namchand Galada on an anniversary.
4. Sowcar Agarchand Munmull of 103, Mint St., Madras, on an anniversary.

5. Sri S. K. Sundaram on the Independence Day.
6. Sowcar Kewalram Sait of 66, Elephant Gate on Avani Avittam.
7. Sowcar Kobalchand of 66, Elephant Gate on Sri Krishna Jayanthi.
8. Sri Narasimhulu Naidu on Deepavali.
9. Sowcar Surender and Mrs. Surajmull on death anniversary of Sowcar Surajmull.
10. Sowcar Indrachand Galada on Deepavali.
11. Seth Mangalal, Jewellers, 10, High Road, Egmore (Charity)
12. Kovalchand Sowcar of 66, Elephant Gate as a periodical gift.
13. Corporation Council, on Corporation Inauguration Day.
14. Sowcar Agarchand Munmull on Saraswathi Puja Day.
15. Corporation Council on Republic Day.

Entertainments and amusements:—By way of entertainment and amusement, a series of dramatic performances was enacted by the inmates. A folk drama depicting scenes from Mahabharata was enacted and variety entertainments were given by them. Kumari Anandi and party of Royapuram gave a music performance on Saraswathi Puja day. The Elango Nadigar Kahagam of Royapuram staged a comic show and drama, "Scenes from Les Miserables" on the occasion of the New Year Day. Sri Manickam and Srimaihi Abhirangiammal of Choolai gave oriental dances in connection with the New Year festivities. Sri Veerasamy, Chief Warder of Special Home gave demonstrations of physical strength, muscle dance and control, and heavy weight lifting, etc. The Ramakrishna Dramatic Society of Krishnampet gave a benefit performance on the Pongal night. The Kalaivilas Nataka Sabha of Mylapore gave a free dramatic performance of 'Nan Yar' (who am I) on Mahasivarathri night.

In connection with the celebration of the Corporation Inauguration Day on 29-9-1950, the inmates were given special feast. Similarly on the occasion of the celebration of the inauguration of the Indian Republic day on 26-1-1951, the inmates were given a feast with special dishes and in the night the Special Home Dramatic Association consisting of the staff and inmates enacted the drama entitled "Sarangadhara". The inmates appreciated this very much.

The inmates took great delight in listening to the radio installed in the Home. They also kept themselves engaged in playing Indian indoor games. They also did light work suited to their aptitudes. Many of them grew vegetables and helped in pumping water to overhead tanks for the storage of water for cleaning flushout latrines, dining halls, wards etc. They also helped in cleaning the compound and removing rank vegetation. The female inmates helped in cleaning food-grains and dhal and in cutting vegetables.

The expenditure incurred by the Corporation during the year under report on the maintenance of the Home has exceeded Rs. 1.0 lakh as shown below :

Establishment	Rs.	26,111
Labour	,,	10,936
Medicine	,,	215
Diet	,,	53,155
Contingencies	,,	12,734
	Rs.	<u>1,30,151</u>

WORK HOUSE

Work house :— The strength of the Work House on 1-4-50 was 108 males and 35 females, the total being 143.

During the year there were 324 admissions including those under remand and 190 cases including those under remand were discharged. Among those released 5 (2 males and 3 females) were discharged on the orders of the Commissioner, Corporation of Madras, under rule 35A of the Work House Rules.

During the year 3 inmates escaped and their escape was reported to the police for necessary action. 4 inmates died.

Number of admissions, discharges, etc. according to sex is given in the following statement :

	Males	Females	Children	Total
No. on 1-4-50	108	35	...	143
No. admitted during the year including those kept under remand	262	54	8	324
No. detained in Work House under remand	18	6	...	24
No. released including those under remand	149	41	...	190
No. escaped	3	...	...	3
No. died	3	1	...	4
No. transferred to Special Home	87	24	...	111
No. transferred from Special Home	...	1	1	2
No. on 31-3-1951	128	23	8	159

The committal periods of the inmates [ranged from 6 months to 1 year as shown below.

	6 Months	1 Year	Total.
Males	22	222	244
Females	8	39	47

The average weight of an inmate when admitted was 91 lbs and the average weight for those released was 95 lbs.

Inmates under the various age groups were as follows .—

	Years 15-20	Years 21-25	Years 26-30	Years 31-35	Years 36-40	Years 41-45	Years 46-50	Years 51-55	Years 56-60	Years 61-70
Males	19	21	46	34	29	27	31	14	13	10
Females	4	3	11	5	5	10	4	2	3	...

There are two sick wards, one for the males and the other for the females. Minor ailments are treated in the Work House itself by the Superintendent. During the year, 12 cases were sent to the Government Stanley Hospital and 10 cases to the Infectious Diseases Hospital for special treatment.

Able bodied beggars committed to the home are trained in spinning textile weaving, rattan work, rope making, mat weaving and gardening. Cooking, and washing of clothes are done by the inmates themselves.

The statement below shows the number of inmates trained in the various sections.

		Males	Females
Rattan work	...	21	...
Rope making	...	74	24
Mat weaving	...	24	5
Spinning	...	5	4
Weaving	...	96	4
Gardening	...	18	10
Cooking	...	6	...

Female inmates were also given training in needle work.

The inmates while under training manufactured bed sheets, bandage cloth, towels, canvas cloth, dungry cloth, matty shirting cloth, rattan trays coccanut rope of different sizes and kora mats. These articles were sent to Corporation General Stores to meet the requirements of the various Corporation institutions.

Manufacture of fancy articles like flower baskets and bed sheets was temporarily stopped and the sections were fully engaged in making articles such as dungry cloth, towels, bandage cloth and coir rope required for use in Corporation institutions. Manufacture of cotton rope and tags was started towards the close of the year.

Statement showing the cost of raw materials consumed, the value of articles produced and the proceeds from finished articles sold is given below :

Cost of raw materials consumed	...	Rs.	8,195-10-9	
Value of finished articles	...	,,	16,825-7-3	
		Cash sales	Credit sales	Total
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Proceeds from finished articles sold	920-14-10	15,291-8-3	16,212-7-1	

Cash collections amounting to Rs. 920-14-10 were realised by the sale of finished articles to the visitors who came to the institution during the year.

There are two gardens in the Work House, one in the male section and the other in the female section. Various kinds of vegetable were grown in these gardens and the total production came to 18,322 $\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. These vegetables were used in the Poor House, the Work House and the Orphanage and in other Corporation Institutions as shown bellow :—

		Quantity	Cost
Poor House	...	5,422 lbs.	627-0-0
Work House	...	7,798 „	893-8-4
Orphanage	...	1,187 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	136-1-6

Midday Meal Centres :

1. North Range	...	1,350 „	107-2-6
2. Central Range	...	975 „	77-6-3
3. South Range	...	1,200 „	95-1-9
Special Home	...	390 „	42-10-6
		<hr/>	<hr/>
		18,322 $\frac{3}{4}$ „	1,978-14-10
		<hr/>	<hr/>

Seeds worth Rs. 60-11-3 were purchased and vegetables worth Rs. 1,978-14-10 were produced and consumed.

Free Gifts.

Free supply of beedies and snuff for the use of the inmates was made every month by the proprietors of the following concerns,

(1) Kareem beedi 1,000 Nos. (2) Tajmahal beedi 1,000 Nos. (3) Governor beedi 1,000 Nos. (4) Cycle beedi 1,000 Nos. (5) 95 No. beedi 500 Nos. (6) Great Durbar beedi 1,000 Nos. (7) Sait beedi 500 Nos. (8) Mangamma beedi 500 Nos. (9) Sait beedi 500 Nos. (10) Chockalal Ramsait beedi 1,000 Nos.

(Original Shanmugam Snuff—One small tin (5 palams) (2) V. N. K. Shanmugam Snuff—One small tin (5 palams) and (3) S. T. Shanmugam—One small tin (5 palams).

Besides the weekly inspections made by the Asst. Health Officer the Health Officer and the Commissioner paid periodical visits. Non-official visitors appointed by the Council also paid visits and recorded their suggestions in the Visitors' Book.

The Deputy Commissioner of Police, Traffic and Licensing, the Collector of Madras and Inspector-General of Prisons paid official visits during the year.

The inmates were recommended to various institutions for employment after their release. One such inmate is now working in the Work House as a weaver on a daily wage of Re. 1-4-0.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance of the institution during the year was Rs. 54,958/-.

Poor House

The Poor House is a voluntary home where the old and infirm destitutes of both sexes are admitted. The Superintendent of the Work House, who is a medical man, was also in charge of this institution and attended to the ordinary medical needs of the inmates.

The following statement will give an idea of the extent of relief afforded in the institution.

		Males	Females	Total
No. of inmates on 1-1-1950	...	100	50	150
No. admitted in 1950	...	82	47	129
No. discharged	...	57	30	87
No. escaped	...	8	1	9
No. died	...	12	14	26
No. of inmates on 31-12-1950	...	105	52	157

103 inmates were sent to the Government hospitals in the city for special treatment and 15 of them died there.

On 11 of the major Hindu festival days and on the occasion of the birth-day of the Rajapramukh of the United States of Travancore and Cochin, special dishes were given to the inmates of the institution out of the interest accruing from the endowments created for the purpose. Similar feed was also given on the Christmas Day, the expenditure being met by a philanthropic gentleman.

Orphanage: — An orphanage is run in the compound of the Work House for bonafide orphan boys in the city between 5 and 12 years of age. Accommodation is available for only 50 children.

There is a recognised school attached to the Orphanage where regular instruction under M.E.R. up to 5th standard level is imparted. Ordinary ailments of the children is attended to by the Superintendent of the Work House. Whenever special treatment is felt necessary, the children are sent to the Government hospitals in the city.

The strength of the orphanage during the year was as follows:

No. of boys on 1-1-1950	...	50
No. admitted in 1950	...	10
No. discharged	...	10
No. of boys on 31-12-1950	...	50

Facilities for indoor games like carrom, chess and dice and outdoor games like foot-ball and tennikoit are provided.

Training is given to the children in spinning and weaving by the instructors in the Work House.

Houses for the Homeless: — 6 homes for the homeless continued to provide shelter to the poor and homeless in the city. The locations of these homes and the average number of inmates in them in 1950 were as follows:

		No. of inmates	
Division.	1	Gopathy Narayanasami Chetty Street	150
„	11	Ibrahim Sahib Street	90
„	16	Wall Tax Road	100
„	26	People's Park—behind the Zoological Gardens	160
„	29	Ritchie Street, Chintadripet	175
„	43	Gajapathy Lala Street, Krishnampet	85
		Total	760

These homes were maintained in a state of good repair and in sanitary condition.

Particular attention was paid to the sanitation of the slums in the city. Organised work was carried on throughout the year in co-operation with the various social service associations in the city in maintaining the slums in a satisfactory manner. The W. Mayor gave his valuable advice and co-operation in this work. Three prizes were awarded one each to the Queen Mary's College Social Service League, Jai Hind Valibhar Sangam and Seertherutha Valibar Kalvi Kazhagam for rendering very useful and satisfactory assistance in maintaining the slums in their areas in a satisfactory manner.

CONSERVANCY

The question of relieving the Health Department of the responsibility for the conservancy of the city is still under the consideration of the Standing Committees and the Council and it is expected that steps would be taken to implement the proposals early so that the department may concentrate on the medical and sanitation aspects of public health.

Conservancy of the city continued to be under the control of Assistant Health Officers. There were 5 Conservancy Supervisors and 55 Conservancy Inspectors for looking after the work. The 50 divisions were grouped into 5 ranges and each range was in the charge of a Supervisor who was assisted by one inspector in each division. 3,899 labourers were employed for the sweeping of streets, cleaning of latrines, removal of sullage from the cess-pools and maintenance of cattle depots. The total expenditure incurred on conservancy for 1950-51 was Rs. 29, 39, 429 against Rs. 29, 39, 975/- in 1949-50.

536 carts were used for the removal of filth, sewage and silt in the city. 56 motor lorries were allotted for conservancy purpose. Of these, 8 were utilised for sewage removal.

Disposal of rubbish and filth:—About 8,84,000 cart-loads of rubbish were removed during the year. A part of rubbish was utilised for reclamation work and a portion was used for manufacture of compost. The remaining was dumped at Otteri, Korukkupet and Mylapore dumping grounds. Night-soil collected from the city was utilised for making compost.

The amount realised by way of sale of cow dung from various cattle depots and by way of sale of rubbish to private parties for the reclamation of their lands was Rs. 12,782.

The tipping platforms located at Basin Road, Krishnampet and Pudupet relieved the strain on animal-drawn vehicles to a great extent. The rubbish collected at these tipping platforms were removed later by lorries to the places of its ultimate disposal.

Compost manure:—Production of compost manure was increased during the year by including the night-soil from the Saidapet area also.

4,232½ tons of compost manure were sold to the public during the year. The price of the manure continued at its present level, viz., Rs. 6/- per ton.

Public latrines:—There were 396 public conveniences in the city during the year against 387 in the previous year. Of these, 349 were of flushout type and 47 masonry or sanded type. 4 new public conveniences were constructed and thrown open for use to the public.

The day-to-day cleaning and disinfecting of public conveniences were looked after by the department. Repairs were attended to by the Special Engineer. To keep these public conveniences in a satisfactory condition, the work of white-washing and colour washing was attended to once in 3 months. The amount spent for this purpose was about Rs. 3,000/-.

Conservancy of private institutions:—The removal of rubbish and filth from several public institutions and private establishments in the city was undertaken under section 197 of the Madras City Municipal Act, 1919. The total amount realised during 1950-1951 was Rs. 53,827/-

Labour:—In pursuance of G. O. No. 4942 L & M., dated 22-12-1931, coolies retiring on account of old age and infirmity were granted bonus and gratuity. The total amount paid was Rs. 6,448-8-0. 298 labourers were in occupation of tenements provided by the Corporation while 243 labourers were given facilities to construct their own dwellings on Corporation lands. As a token of appreciation and as an incentive for competitive effort, 15 prizes were awarded to efficient thozilalies (sweepers and thoties) of the



Reclaimed land in the compound of the Child Welfare Centre, Gantz Road, Pulianthope



Public convenience in South Cooum River Road

department on the Corporation Inauguration day. The awards were made on the recommendations of a committee constituted for the purpose and consisting of the Worshipful Mayor, the Deputy Mayor and the Chairman of the Standing Committees.

Animals :—778 bullocks were in service at the beginning of the year. 147 animals were purchased during the year. There were 92 deaths and 30 were sold. The year closed with 803 bullocks in stock. The conservancy bullocks were housed in 9 cattle depots situated at different parts in the city where they were fed and cared for.

The cattle depots were in-charge of Veterinary Assistant Surgeons who were assisted by the Conservancy Inspectors. The Veterinary Assistant Surgeons looked after the health and feeding of animals, while Conservancy Inspectors were in charge of labourers and maintenance of accounts. During the year, the Veterinary Assistant of C. Depot was also in-charge of 'G' Depot at Perambur and the Veterinary Assistant at Saidapet was in-charge of 'H' Depot at Kodambakkam. The scale of diet adopted at present is as follows :

	Bullocks above 600 lbs. in weight	Bullocks below 600 lbs. in weight
Paddy straw	18 lbs.	16 lbs.
Horse gram	2 „	1½ „
Raw rice bran	3 „	2 „
Groundnut oil cake	2½ „	2 „
Red gram husk	1 „	1 „
Green grass	5 „	5 „
Salt	1 ounce	1 ounce

92 animals died during the year, 78 of old age and debility, 2 of tuberculosis, 1 of anthrax and 10 of other causes. 29 unserviceable animals were sold in public auction and one animal died before the auction took place. During the year 605 cases were treated in the cattle depots for various diseases and 214 cases were stationed and treated at Hope Lodge during the year.

Foot and Mouth disease :—There were no other outbreaks of contagious diseases in the cattle depots except anthrax at Royapuram Cattle Depot, where two animals died of anthrax and the remaining animals were protected against anthrax.

Trees were planted in all the depots and were looked after with great care.

Veterinary dispensaries :—The three veterinary dispensaries continued to do good work and they were popular with the public. The total number of cases treated during the year in the three dispensaries is as follows :

	1950	1949
'B' Depot	12,143	11,374
'D' Depot	18,787	8,528
'F' Depot	12,660	5,909
Total	35,590	25,811

The most common diseases treated were mastitis, metritis, pregnancy diagnosis, sterility deficiency and diseases in calves. The other common cases of digestive and skin diseases were also treated.

Breeding bulls :—The breeding bulls stationed in the depots continued to do good work. As many as 174 services were done and Rs 261/- was collected during the year. But in November 1950, artificial insemination

work was started in the veterinary dispensary at 'F' Depot, Mylapore, and as many as 30 animals were inseminated and the results are awaited. It was popular and lot of people are coming for artificial insemination. In this connection, the question of determining the sex of the calf is still in the stage of experiment.

ANTI-MALARIAL OPERATIONS.

A Malaria Officer with Public Health qualification in the grade of a second-class Health Officer and with special training in anti-malarial operations was in charge. He was assisted by 5 Supervisors, 8 *Stegomyia* Overseers, 50 malaria maistries and 313 thozhilalis. The labour complement was grouped into gangs and assigned for work in the divisions. On an average about six thozhilalis were available for work in each division in the city and the per capita cost of the operations came to about 3 annas per annum. These operations involved cleaning, oiling, fish introduction, house inspection etc.

The aim of the anti-malarial operations was the control and eradication of the malaria carrying mosquitoes, the carriers prevalent in the city being *A. Stephansi* and *A. Culicifacies*. Their breeding was effectively checked.

Of the two vectors of malaria, *Anopheles Stephansi* and *Anopheles Culicifacies*, the former were found to breed in domestic wells. Every well, wherever necessary, was subjected to routine examination. Fish gangs removed floating matter and if larvae were found, treated the well with 0.2 per cent D.D.T. Larvicidal fish was later on introduced.

Anopheles culicifacies were found to breed generally in ponds and tanks in the outlying areas of the city. About 110 private ponds and tanks in the outlying areas of the city were cleaned on payment of charges. The income under this head came to Rs. 2,763-12-0. Tanks cleaned by the owners were subjected to constant inspection for preventing larval breeding.

There was a heavy incidence of Malaria in four of the divisions i.e. divisions 11 to 14. Investigations were immediately conducted which led to the fact that the emigrants who had gathered in this part of the city in the lodging houses to be the reservoirs of infection. Control measures were adopted and breeding was destroyed. Adequate larvicidal measures were taken and in a short time, the flare-up was thoroughly checked. All the lodging houses were sprayed with D.D.T.

Anti-stegomyia operations:—To control the breeding of *Aedis Aegypti* in the region half a mile around the port, the area was divided into 8 sectors with a *Stegomyia* Overseer in charge of each with the necessary equipment and staff. They inspected buildings in the area, and eliminated larval breeding from neglected drains, cisterns, fire buckets, overhead tanks and other such places. The survey of *stegomyia* mosquito house index ranged between 0.01 and 0.23 during the year as against 9.5 when the survey was first started in 1936.

Culex Fatigans and *Anopheles Supictus* were the other prevalent species. The former bred in the storm water drains and in the cess-pools in the extended areas not served by the underground drainage and the latter along the course of the three water ways—the Cooum, the Adyar and the Buckingham Canal. The abatement of nuisance from these mosquitoes was also a destructive feature of the anti-mosquito work. *Culex Fatigans*, being carriers of filariasis, much attention was directed to their control in the added areas like Sembiam, Ayanavaram, Aminjikarai, Kodambakkam, West Mambalam and Saidapet. Bags of sow-dust soaked in a mixture of diesel and kerosene oils fortified with 0.2% dissolved D.D.T. were kept immersed in the cess-pools in the 'added areas' in the city to prevent larval breeding. This device ensured a gradual liberation of oils to form a thin covering on the surface of sullage, effectively destroying larvae therein and also as a repellant to the

female species resorting to the cess-pools to lay eggs. Desilting of cess-pools was done once in three months and about 381 lorry—loads of silt were removed.

The storm water drains in the city were inspected regularly, cleaned and brushed. The Kelley's drain, a fertile source of breeding in G.T. area received special attention. This drain was flushed with sea water twice a week by the Special Works Department. This step helped to control the breeding effectively.

Anopheles Subpictus was found to breed in the rivers like the Cooum and Adyar. The floating moss and algal decomposition together with the matting fibre weeds afforded good shelter to the larvai from the larvicidal fish. To clear these weeds, usually, two gangs were engaged and 208 lorry—loads of weeds were cleaned along the entire length of the water-ways. The edges of the water-ways were then treated with a mixture of D.D.T. and gemaxine. These water-ways bred Culicines as well in places where there were sewage contaminations from storm water drain endings and the drains from the pumping stations and such breedings were arrested in the larvae stage itself.

The Buckingham Canal formed a breeding place for Culex Fatigans wherever there was sewage contamination in its course. Anopheles Subpictus were found along its entire length, The edges of the banks were trimmed and weeds and floatage were removed as frequently as possible. Larvicidal fish were stocked in sufficient numbers to kill larval breedings along its entire length. 12,976 gallons of liquid fuel oil and 1,828 gallons of kerosene oil were used during the year for larvicidal work.

The house inspection squads carried out intensive inspection of houses in 10 divisions. Breedings were eliminated from storage utensils, discarded vessels, tins, broken pots, condemned tyres, etc., found in the houses. Such intensive work could not be extended to all the divisions in the city for want of sufficient staff. Complaints about mosquitoes very often revealed breedings in neglected house drains. In every such case, the breedings were destroyed and the residents informed of the need for cleaning the drains frequently. 5 per cent D.D.T. was used for the destruction of breedings, suspension in the case of Anophelines and 10 per cent solution in the case of Culicines, the latter being more resistant. The wall surfaces and under-roofs were also sprayed. At the request of private parties, D.D.T. was sprayed on payment at the rate of Rs. 5/- per 1,000 sq. ft. surface area and a sum of Rs. 2,077-8-0 was collected under this head.

Flies in the private and public markets in the city were controlled with 5% D.D.D. emulsion especially during the period of cholera. A sum of Rs. 350 was collected for spraying private markets with D.D.T. emulsion. Cherries also were sprayed with D.D.T. emulsion to abate fly nuisance. 1,212½ gallons of emulsion were used for this part of the anti-malarial operation. D.D.T. emulsion was prepared and supplied to the public at a rupee a pound. A sum of Rs. 177/- was collected by the sale of the emulsion.

Reclamation of low lands: During the year under report, the following low lands were reclaimed:

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 1. In Tank Bund Road, Nungambakkam | 10. In Saddle Factory Road |
| 2. In Arcot Road, Kodambakkam | 11. In Arathakuttai |
| 3. In Murrays Gate Road, Mylapore | 12. In Decaster Road |
| 4. In Perambur | 13. In Kelly's Road |
| 5. In Kilpauk (Dr. Guruswamy Road) | 14. In Slaughter House Road |
| 6. In Aminjikarai pond | 15. In Korukkupet |
| 7. In Conransmith Road | 16. In Sadanandapuram |
| 8. In Otteri Burial Ground | 17. In Dharmapuram |
| 9. In Nehru Park | 18. In Sivashanmugapuram |

Report of the Water Analyst for 1950

General:—During the year under review, the chief feature of the system of purification of the water from Red Hills lake continued to be the same as in the previous year. The lake water was chlorinated at the Kilpauk end of the conduit prior to filtration. The chlorinated raw water was then filtered through a thin layer of about 6" fine sand. The filtrate was again chlorinated and thus a safe water was supplied to the city throughout the year. The present practice of filtering the raw water through the existing filters with no definite rate of filtration to remove gross impurities from it did not result in the production of an aesthetically good water as the major portion of the organic matter in the raw water existed in a colloidal condition and passed easily through the filtering medium. With the installation of the mechanical filters for which revised plans and estimates are being prepared, an improvement in the quality of water supplied may be expected.

SCIENTIFIC.

The Red Hills Lake:—The total rainfall recorded for the year in the catchment area of the Red Hills Lake was 32.16 inches as against 34.46 inches in 1949. The level of the lake varied from a minimum of 34.21 feet in September to a maximum of 40.62 feet (which was 5.24 feet below the full tank level) in January.

The lake water was examined in February, April, July, September and November during the year. The figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' showed that the quality of the lake water deteriorated from February to September and improved thereafter.

The bacterial quality of the lake water was fair in February, April and July, poor in September and fair again in November.

Raw water at Kilpauk end of the conduit:—The figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' increased from January to August and reached the maximum of 0.081 parts per 100,000 and 0.309 parts per 100,000 respectively and decreased during September, October, November and December. The above figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' revealed a gradual deterioration in the chemical quality of the water from January to August and a gradual improvement thereafter.

The bacterial quality of the raw water was fair during January, February, March, April, July and October, slightly deteriorated during May, June, August and September and reached a high standard of purity in December.

Chlorinated raw water prior to filtration:—The raw water was effectively chlorinated throughout the year. The average dose of chlorine applied to the raw water was 0.95 p.p.m. The results of analysis showed that chlorination of the raw water prior to filtration had brought about a marked improvement in the bacterial and to a very slight extent in the chemical qualities of the raw water.

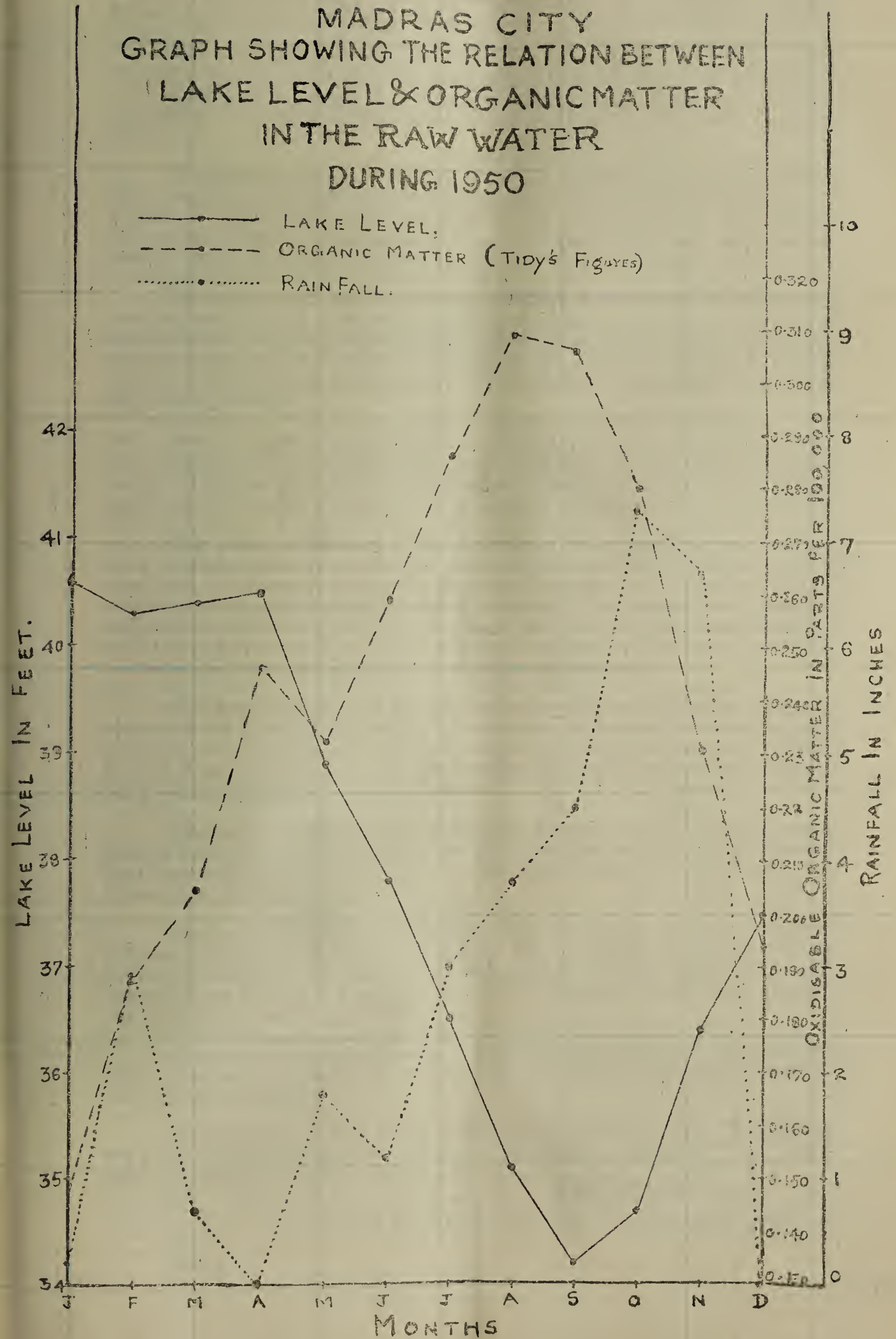
Chlorinated filtered water:—The chlorinated raw water was passed through a thin layer of about 6" fine sand in the 17 sand filters. During the year, the daily average quantity of water filtered was 21.36 million gallons. The filtrates were effectively chlorinated throughout the year. The average dose of chlorine applied to the filtrates was 1.52 parts per million and the yearly average of first-class samples (L.F - 60 c.c) came up to 91 per cent.

Chemically, the figures for 'Albuminoid Nitrogen' and 'Absorbed Oxygen' increased from January to August and reached the maximum of 0.074 parts per 100,000 and 0.270 parts per 100,000 respectively and decreased to 0.050 parts per 100,000 and 0.158 parts per 100,000 respectively during December.

Test-tap at Kilpauk Pumping Station:—Samples of water drawn from the test-tap at Kilpauk Pumping Station were examined daily. The chemi-

MADRAS CITY GRAPH SHOWING THE RELATION BETWEEN LAKE LEVEL & ORGANIC MATTER IN THE RAW WATER DURING 1950

—●— LAKE LEVEL,
- - -●- - - ORGANIC MATTER (TIDY'S FIGURES)
.....●..... RAIN FALL.



cal quality of the samples was almost the same as that of the chlorinated filtered water samples. But on the bacteriological side, the yearly average of first-class samples (L. F - 60 c.c.) came up to only 73 per cent as against 91 per cent for the chlorinated filtered water.

The average percentage of reduction in the Tidy's figure over the corresponding figure for the raw water varied from 16.5 per cent in October to 37.4 per cent in January. An excess of free chlorine at about 0.2 parts per million was always maintained at the test-tap at Kilpauk Pumping Station.

Distribution system of the city :—On the chemical side, no appreciable deterioration in the quality of water distributed to various divisions was noticeable. But on the bacteriological side lactose fermenters were absent in volumes of 60 c.c. and upwards in only 58 per cent of the samples examined during the year as against 73 per cent for test-tap samples.

During the year, the trouble due to the smell of sulphuretted hydrogen was felt only at tail ends of the poorly served areas during the months of July, August, September and October. But the smell was kept under check by systematic scouring of the entire distribution system regulated by frequent analysis of samples collected from carefully selected spots in the city distribution system.

Water supply in extended areas :—In the extended areas of the city viz. Sembium and Saidapet, the sources of supply are infiltration gallery wells. Owing to the limited capacity of the sources of supply, water supply was restricted to limited areas in Sembium and Saidapet.

Raw water of Saidapet .—The raw water was sparkling and crystal clear throughout the year. On the chemical side, the quality of the water was good in January, February, March, September and October and it slightly deteriorated during the rest of the year. The figures for 'Absorbed Oxygen' varied from 0.022 to 0.057 parts per 100,000. Nitrates were invariably present in almost all the samples examined during the year. The bacterial quality was uniformly fair throughout the year.

Distribution system of Saidapet water supply :—Chemically, the samples collected from the distribution system were of almost the same quality as the raw water samples. The bacterial quality of the samples was uniformly good throughout the year and the average percentage of first-class samples (L. F - 60 c. c.) came up to 83 per cent.

Raw water of Sembium :—The water supplied from the infiltration gallery well in Sembium contained iron in solution and as such it required lime treatment besides chlorination. Chlorination was done by means of a pulser type chloronome.

On the chemical side, the water was of fair quality during January, February, November and December, but fell off slightly in quality during the other months. Iron was invariably present in the water in varying amounts from 0.3 to 0.7 parts per million. Bacteriologically, the quality was uniformly fair throughout the year.

Sembium distribution System :—The chemical quality of the samples collected from the distribution system taps was almost the same as that of the raw water samples.

The bacterial quality of the samples was uniformly good throughout the year and the average percentage of first-class samples (L. F - 60 c. c.) came up to 88 per cent.

V. KRIPAKARAN, B. SC.

Ag. Water Analyst

Report of the Public Analyst for the City of Madras for 1950.

During the year 1950, the number of samples analysed under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 1918 was 5,061 as against 4,810 analysed in 1949. For the first time since the laboratory started functioning in 1933, the number of samples analysed has exceeded 5,000, the figure for 1950 being about five times that for 1934, which was the first complete year of working of the Public Analyst's Laboratory. Of the 5,061 samples analysed in 1950, 2,674 samples were genuine and the remaining 2,387 samples were adulterated. The percentage of adulterated samples for the year under report was 47.2 against 39.9 in 1949.

The samples consisted of milk, butter, ghee, gingelly oil, groundnut oil, cocoanut oil, coffee powder, tea, ghee substitutes, turmeric and other articles. A statement of the samples analysed in 1950 and in the five previous years is given in the Appendix (Food Analysis - Statement No. 1). A graph showing the number of samples analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 is also appended to the report.

The percentage of adulterated samples during 1950 was 47.2, an increase over the figure for 1949. While a progressively increasing number of samples is being analysed every year, the figure for the percentage of adulteration has also been increasing, even though the situation in the case of the more important foods sold in shops continues to be satisfactory. The quality of milk sold by the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, which supplies about a quarter of the quantity of the milk consumed in the city also continues to be satisfactory on account of the scheme under which regular samples are being taken from the source and examined. The reason for the high percentage of adulteration among the samples is due to the fact that more than 50 per cent of the samples were milk samples taken from the itinerant milk men of the city, who in the very nature of things are extremely difficult to control. A large majority of these milk-men invariably sell watered milk and it is the samples taken from these vendors which are responsible for the high percentage of adulteration during the year under report.

72.0 percent of the milk samples were adulterated in 1950 against 62.2 in 1949. As pointed out in the previous paragraph, the bulk of the samples came from the itinerant milkmen. If adulteration of milk is to be effectively put down either the milk trade should be entirely in the hands of a few large organisations, who are easy of control or the guilty milk vendor should be so severely punished whenever he is caught that he should either quit the milk trade or do only an honest trade in it. Low fines would be considered by such milkmen only as a licence fee for adulteration and are not likely to act as a deterrent. It is hoped that the Magistrates would therefore appreciate the importance of sufficiently deterrent fines in view of the fact that the existing level of fines has ceased to have any effect in suppressing adulteration of milk.

The percentage of adulteration of butter in 1950 was 24.8 against 21.8 in 1949, showing a slight increase. The percentage of adulteration of ghee in 1950 was 11.3, which is about the same as the figure for 1949. There was a slight decrease in the adulteration of gingelly oil during the year under report, the percentages of adulteration in 1950 and 1949 being 12.4 and 13.4 respectively. Adulteration of groundnut oil continued to be low, the percentages of adulteration in 1950 and 1949 being 4.7 and 5.0 respectively. The adulteration of cocoanut oil increased from a low figure of 3.1 percent in 1949 to 11.5 per cent in 1950. This was probably due to the prevailing high price of this oil relative to the other edible oils. Out of the 33 adulterated samples of cocoanut oil, 5 samples contained mineral oil. As pointed out in my previous annual report, a very serious view should be taken of the adulteration of edible oils with mineral oil, as mineral oil is not a food and its consumption is detrimental to health. It is to be emphasised again that this aspect should

be brought to the special notice of the Magistrate in such cases and the imposition of the maximum fines requested. The adulteration of coffee powder decreased further, the percentages of adulteration for 1949 and 1950 being 4.1 and 2.0 respectively. Tea is the only article among the samples examined which has been continuing to be 100 per cent genuine for the past several years.

The details regarding the various articles of food analysed during the year under report are given below.

Milk :—2,880 samples of milk were analysed. Of these, 1,173 samples were cow's milk, 925 were buffalo's milk, 691 were described as mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk and 91 were described as milk without the qualification, 'cow's' or 'buffalo's'.

Of the 1,173 samples of cow's milk, 261 were genuine and 912 were adulterated. Among the adulterated samples, 904 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 82 per cent, 3 samples were deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 63 percent to 73 percent and 5 samples contained added water besides being deficient in fat. The average values of fat and solids-not-fat for the 261 genuine samples of cow's milk were 5.3 per cent and 9.1 per cent respectively.

Of the 925 samples of buffalo's milk, 311 were genuine and 614 were adulterated. Among the adulterated samples, 611 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 73 percent and 3 samples contained added water besides being deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 38 per cent to 77 per cent. The average values for fat and solids-not-fat for the 311 genuine samples of buffalo's milk were 6.7 and 9.5 per cent respectively.

Among the 691 samples of mixture of cow's and buffalo's milk, 175 were genuine and 516 were adulterated. Among the adulterated samples, 512 contained added water ranging from 2 per cent to 74 per cent and 4 samples contained added water besides being deficient in fat, the deficiency ranging from 96 per cent to 100 per cent. The 175 genuine samples gave the average values of 6.5 per cent fat and 9.2 per cent solids-not-fat.

Of the 91 samples described as milk without the qualification, cow's or buffalo's, 58 were genuine and 33 were adulterated. 33 of the adulterated samples contained added water ranging from 2 percent to 32 percent. The 58 genuine samples gave the average values of 5.4 per cent fat and 9.0 per cent solids-not-fat.

Among the 2,880 samples of milk of all the categories, 2,072 contained added water and the average percentage of added water worked out at 27 per cent. The 15 samples of milk deficient in fat gave the average figure of 67 per cent for deficiency in fat.

Butter :—475 samples were analysed, of which 118 were adulterated. In 110 of the adulterated samples, the water content ranged from 22.0 per cent to 79.7 per cent, the prescribed maximum limit for water being 20 per cent. 8 samples contained fat other than milk-fat, the percentage of foreign fat ranging from 16 per cent to 30 per cent.

The average water content of the 357 samples which contained water below the prescribed limit was 17.5 per cent and the corresponding figure for the remaining 118 samples was 36.8 per cent. The average percentage of foreign fat among the 8 samples which contained fat other than milk-fat was 22.

Ghee :—725 samples were analysed. Of these, 82 were adulterated with fat other than milk-fat, the common adulterant being hydrogenated groundnut oil and the extent of adulteration ranged from 15 per cent to 99 per cent. The average admixture of foreign fat in the adulterated samples was 58 per cent.

Gingelly oil: — 313 samples were analysed, of which 39 were adulterated with groundnut oil. The extent of adulteration varied from 10 per cent to 80 per cent.

Groundnut oil: — 86 samples were analysed, of which 4 were reported as adulterated. 3 of these contained gingelly oil (50, 55 and 65 per cent respectively) and one sample contained 60 per cent cocoanut oil.

Cocoanut oil: — 286 samples were analysed and 33 of them were adulterated. 28 samples contained groundnut oil ranging from 5 per cent to 75 per cent and the other five samples contained mineral oil ranging from 13 per cent to 60 per cent. The seriousness of adulteration of edible oils with mineral oil has already been dealt with in the earlier part of this report and the necessity for imposing the maximum fines in such cases has also been pointed out.

Coffee powder: — 196 samples were analysed, of which 4 were adulterated. Two of the adulterated samples contained 50 per cent and 8 per cent spent coffee and the other two contained 5 per cent and 10 per cent of pea husk.

Tea: — 22 samples were analysed and all of them were genuine.

Ghee substitutes: — 19 samples were analysed, 5 samples were reported adulterated as they contained ghee ranging from 7 per cent to 64 per cent admixed with hardened vegetable oil in contravention of Rule 28 of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Rules, 1932.

Other articles: — These consisted of 7 samples of thuvar dhall, 50 samples of turmeric, one sample of blackgram dhall and one sample of baking powder.

Out of the 7 samples of thuvar dhall, 4 were reported as adulterated. 3 of these contained a coal-tar colour and one contained 10 per cent kheseri dhall and also a coal-tar colour.

Of the 50 samples of turmeric, 23 were reported as adulterated as they contained lead ranging from 18 to 120 parts per million. The lead in these samples was derived from the lead chromate used to give a coating to the turmeric in order to improve its appearance. Towards the latter part of 1950, this practice which was in vogue for several years completely stopped and since then all the samples of turmeric continue to be free from lead.

The samples of blackgram dhall and baking powder were genuine.

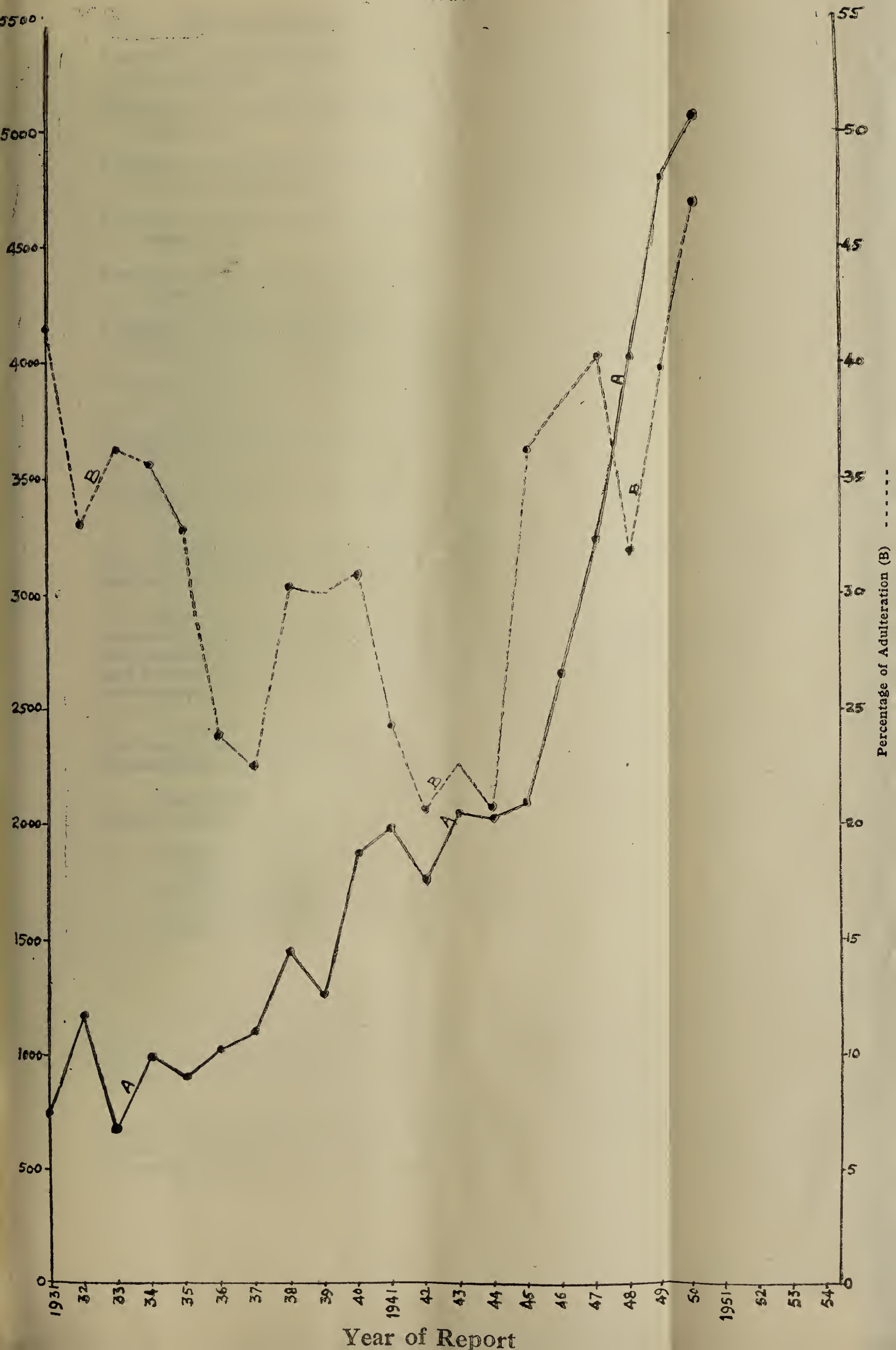
Besides the above formal samples taken under the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act, 443 miscellaneous samples were examined in the laboratory during the year under report. Of these, 341 were samples of milk taken informally from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., who are the largest suppliers of milk to the city with the view to having a check on the purity of the milk sent out by the Union for sale in the city. These informal samples were in addition to the formal samples taken from the depots and delivery boys of the Union by the Corporation Food Inspectors in the course of their regular sampling of milk sold in the city. Among the 443 samples are included 68 samples of food analysed for private parties on payment of the prescribed fees.

A statement of the miscellaneous samples mentioned above is given below:

Nature of sample	Result of analysis
341 samples of milk from the Madras Co-operative Milk Supply Union, Ltd., Ayanavaram.	30 samples were below standard with regard to solids-not-fat.

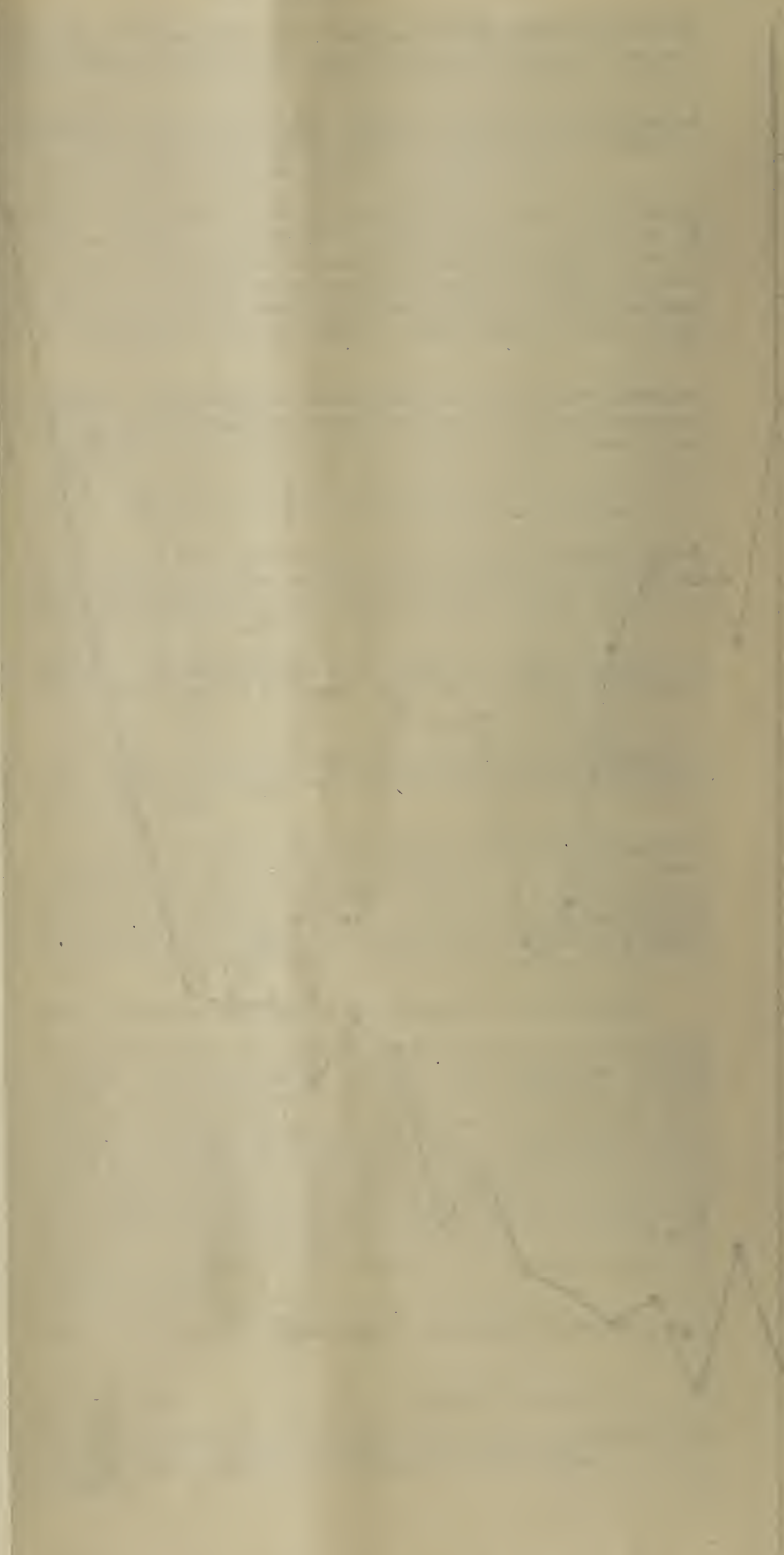
MADRAS CITY

Graph showing the number of samples Analysed and the percentage of adulteration each year from 1931 ONWARDS.



MAJOR'S CITY

CHART



Nature of sample	Result of analysis
3 samples of gingelly oil from Health Department.	All genuine.
2 samples of wheat from Health Department.	Quality good.
5 samples of transformer oil from the Electrical Department.	Report was made on the inorganic and organic acidities.
4 samples of milk from the Health Department.	All genuine.
3 samples of biscuits from the Health Department.	All found unfit for human consumption.
1 sample of milk powder from the Education Department.	Unfit for consumption.
1 sample of oatmeal from the Education Department.	Quality good.
1 sample of thuvar dhall from the Health Department.	Fit for consumption.
1 sample of barley from the Health Department.	Unfit for consumption.

Besides the above, 13 miscellaneous samples of canned foods, chemicals, etc., were examined for the departments of the Corporation and 68 samples of food were analysed for private parties on payment of fees.

The 68 samples analysed for private parties on payment of fees consisted of 24 samples of ghee, 1 sample of butter, 21 samples of gingelly oil, 12 samples of cocoanut oil, 8 samples of milk, 1 sample of condensed milk and 1 sample of castor oil. The amount of fees collected during the year under report was Rs. 410 against Rs. 320 in 1949.

A tabular statement of the action taken on the adulterated samples of 1950 and those of 1949 pending disposal on 1st January 1950 is given in the appendix (Food Analysis—Statement No. II).

The number of samples reported as adulterated during the year under report was 2,387. Action taken in respect of these samples is given below :

Warning of vendors in cases where adulteration was very slight	...	61
Seizure and forfeiture of articles of food (action only under section 9 without prosecution of vendors)	...	6
Prosecution of vendors	...	2,320
		<hr/> 2,387 <hr/>

Of the 2,320 prosecutions instituted, convictions were obtained in 1,279 cases. There was one withdrawal and the remaining 1,040 cases were pending disposal on 31st December 1950. Among the 1,005 cases of the previous year pending disposal in 1950, 588 convictions were obtained.

The total number of convictions for the sale of adulterated articles of food in 1950 was 1,867 as against 1,332 in 1949. The amount of fines imposed in 1950 was Rs. 61,313 against Rs. 50,225 in 1949. The average fine per conviction in 1950 was Rs. 33 against Rs. 38 in 1949. Among the convictions

of 1950, 18 cases related to samples of butter taken from restaurants and 29 cases related to samples of ghee taken from restaurants and meals hotels.

During the year under report, there were 12 convictions under section 14 (3) of the Madras Prevention of Adulteration Act for preventing the Food Inspectors from taking samples under section 14 (1) and the fines imposed amounted to Rs. 215.

The following were my permanent assistants during the year under report.

- | | |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1. Sri S. Sundaram, M.A. | 1st Assistant |
| 2. Sri R. Ramalingam, M.Sc. | 2nd „ |
| 3. Sri V. V. Ramana Rao, M.Sc. | 3rd „ |

When I was on leave for a period of two months from May 1950, my first assistant Sri S. Sundaram acted as the Public Analyst in my place, and Sri P. T. Ramacharlu, M. Sc., A. R. I. C., acted as the Third Assistant. Sri V. V. Krishna Rao, M. Sc., also acted as the Third Assistant for some time during a leave vacancy.

Before concluding, I wish to emphasise once again the need for levying deterrent fines in food adulteration cases, about which a reference has already been made in the earlier part of this report. The average fine per conviction has progressively decreased in recent years, the figures for 1948, 1949 and 1950 being Rs. 43, 38 and 33 respectively. The maximum fine prescribed for the first conviction is Rs. 100 and for subsequent convictions it is Rs. 500. The convictions referred to in this report include many for second and subsequent offences. Also, the price of food-stuffs are now abnormally high and consequently also the illegal profits derived from adulteration. The maximum fines mentioned above were fixed during pre-war days, when the prices were much lower. When all these facts are taken into account, it is obvious that the existing level of fines is very low and quite unjustifiable. It is to be hoped that the Magistrates would realise how ineffective low fines have proved to be in eradicating adulteration of foods and that at least in future, they would impose deterrent fines in all food Adulteration cases. Without such co-operation from the Magistrates, the Corporation cannot achieve complete success in their drive against adulteration of foods.

V. VENKATACHALAM, M.A., A.R.I.C.,

Public Analyst.



DR. MRS. H. V. KAMALAMMAL

Report on the Child Welfare Scheme for the year, 1950

The Child Welfare Scheme continued to do its useful and normal work during the year under report. The increase in collection under maternity fees bears ample testimony to the fact that the Scheme has become more popular with the middle class people. A special feature of the year under report is the distribution of skimmed milk powder allotted by the U. N. I. C. E. F. in 26 child welfare centres. This supply commenced in July 1950 and is being continued. Expectant mothers, nursing mothers, toddlers and infants, numbering in all 2,500, are being supplied with skimmed milk powder every day. The benefit accruing from the supply of this skimmed milk powder to the recipients can be judged only in course of time.

As stated in the previous year's report an Advisory Board was constituted in August, 1949, under the direction of the Governing Body and Scientific Advisory Board of the Indian Research Fund Association, New Delhi, for investigation of maternal deaths and formulating suggestions for improving maternity services. The Advisory Board made the following recommendations :—

1. Grouping of the centres into zones to be attached to the various hospitals in the city.
2. Resident Medical Officer to be made available at all maternity centres.
3. Increasing the number of beds in various Homes.
4. Inspection of various Homes to suggest improvements.
5. Blood Transfusion Service to serve the Maternity Homes.
6. Refresher course for medical officers, etc.
7. Facilities to be afforded to the hospital authorities to know the history of the case.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Advisory Board mentioned above all the maternity and child welfare centres were grouped into zones to be attached to the various hospitals in the city. A second lady doctor was appointed in the Choolai Maternity Home on 6-6-50 with a view to having the services of a lady doctor always in the Home. The question of appointing additional lady doctors in other maternity and child welfare centres is under consideration. The number of beds in the maternity wards was increased to 174 against 153 in the previous year. All the available particulars are furnished to the hospital authorities so as to enable them to know the history of the labour cases admitted in the hospitals. The other recommendations of the Advisory Board, viz., inspection of various Homes to suggest improvements, Blood Transfusion Service to serve the Maternity Homes and the refresher course for medical officers etc. will be implemented in due course.

Maternity and Child Welfare Centres :— At the beginning of the year under report there were 26 child welfare centres, 4 sub centres, 1 Maternity Home and 15 Maternity Wards with 153 beds. The number of beds in the maternity wards was increased to 174 during the year as already stated. But, owing to the non-availability of suitable buildings for locating maternity wards, new centres could not be opened during the year. A maternity ward was, however, opened at Kothwal Bazaar Centre at No. 1/27, Appu Maistry Street, Mannady, on 23-2-51 as the house owner came forward to help the Corporation by putting up a first floor over the maternity centre building. The Creche at Broadway continued to do good work and the total attendance of children was 14,619 during 1950 against 14,928 during 1949.

Staff ;— Dr. Mrs. H. V. Kamalammal was in charge of the Scheme during the year except for the periods from 18-4-50 to 17-8-50 and from 16-10-50 till the end of the year, when she was granted leave. Capt. Miss. C. N. Rukmini, M.B.B.S., officiated as the Lady Superintendent during

these periods. There were 28 lady doctors including one relieving lady doctor, 33 qualified health visitors, 3 general trained nurses, 233 midwives (3 more midwives had to be appointed owing to the increased work) and 27 compounders including one relieving compounder under the Scheme.

Pre-natal Clinics:— As child welfare begins with the care of expectant mothers, pre-natal clinics were conducted thrice a week regularly in each centre. Expectant mothers were advised to attend these clinics by the health visitors and midwives during home visits. 36,430 new expectant mothers attended the clinics and were given medical advice and treatment by the lady doctors against 38,145 in 1949. The health visitors registered 37,569 expectant mothers in the houses of the patients against 39,934 registered in the previous year. The patients were advised by the lady doctors and followed up by the health visitors till their confinement. A large number of mothers were benefited by the instructions, advice and treatment given at these centres.

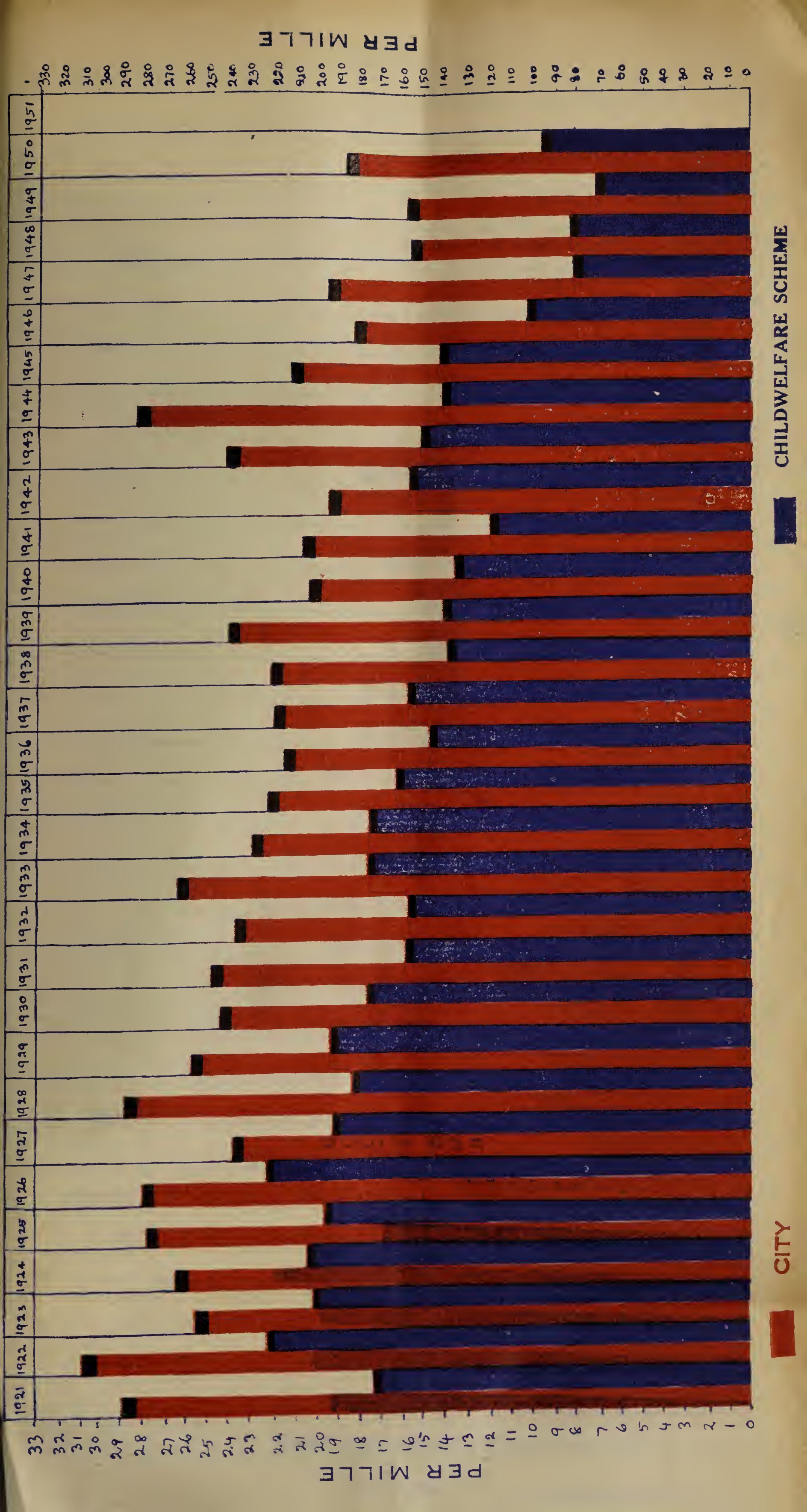
Maternity Service:— The total number of births in the city for the year was 52,619 against 52,362 in the previous year. The number of labour cases that came under the care and observation of the Scheme was 26,957 against 28,125 in the previous year of which 23,829 were non-Muslims and 3,128 Muslims. 10,374 births were conducted in the Corporation Maternity wards during the year, against 10,152 in the previous year. The midwives paid 2,41,424 visits, the health visitors 1,49,312 visits and the lady doctors 30,318 visits in the houses of the patients against 2,66,840 visits, 2,02,156 visits and 30,170 visits respectively paid by them in the previous year. Among births there were 207 twins.

A sum of Rs. 18,639-8-0 was collected during the year as fees for maternity service rendered to patients whose income ranged from Rs. 81/- to Rs. 200/- p.m. against Rs. 14,765 for 1949. This is a clear indication of the growing popularity of the Scheme among the middle class people also in the city.

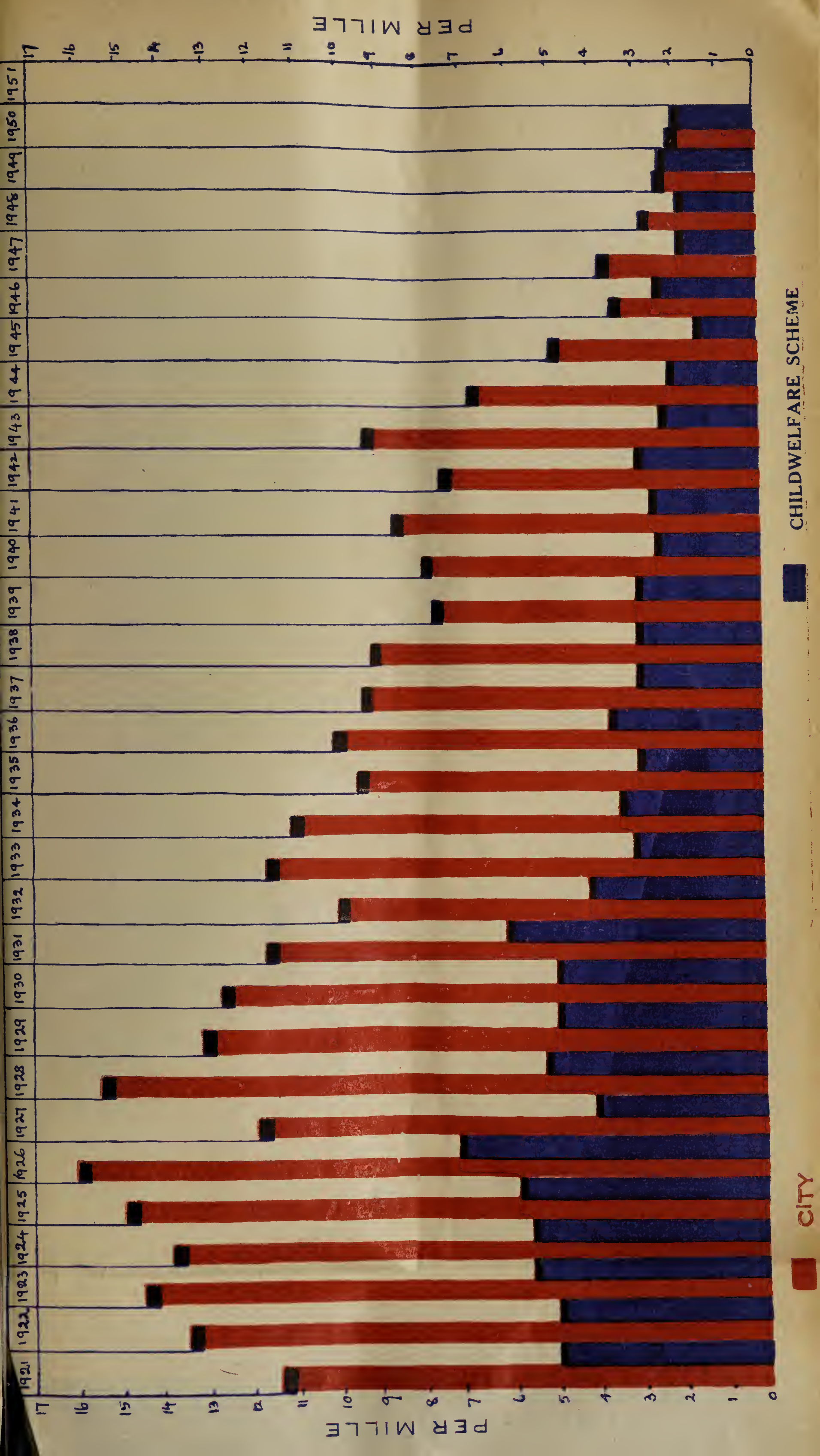
Maternal Mortality:— Out of 26,957 cases of labour that came under the care of the Scheme, 54 cases of maternal mortality were recorded, as noted below, against 65 cases in the previous year. The mortality rate works out to 2.00 per mille against 2.31 in 1949.

		Maternal deaths	
		1950	1949
Child Welfare Scheme	...	7	4
Hospital	...	46	60
Private doctor	...	...	1
Vaidyans	...	1	...
		—	—
		54	65
		—	—

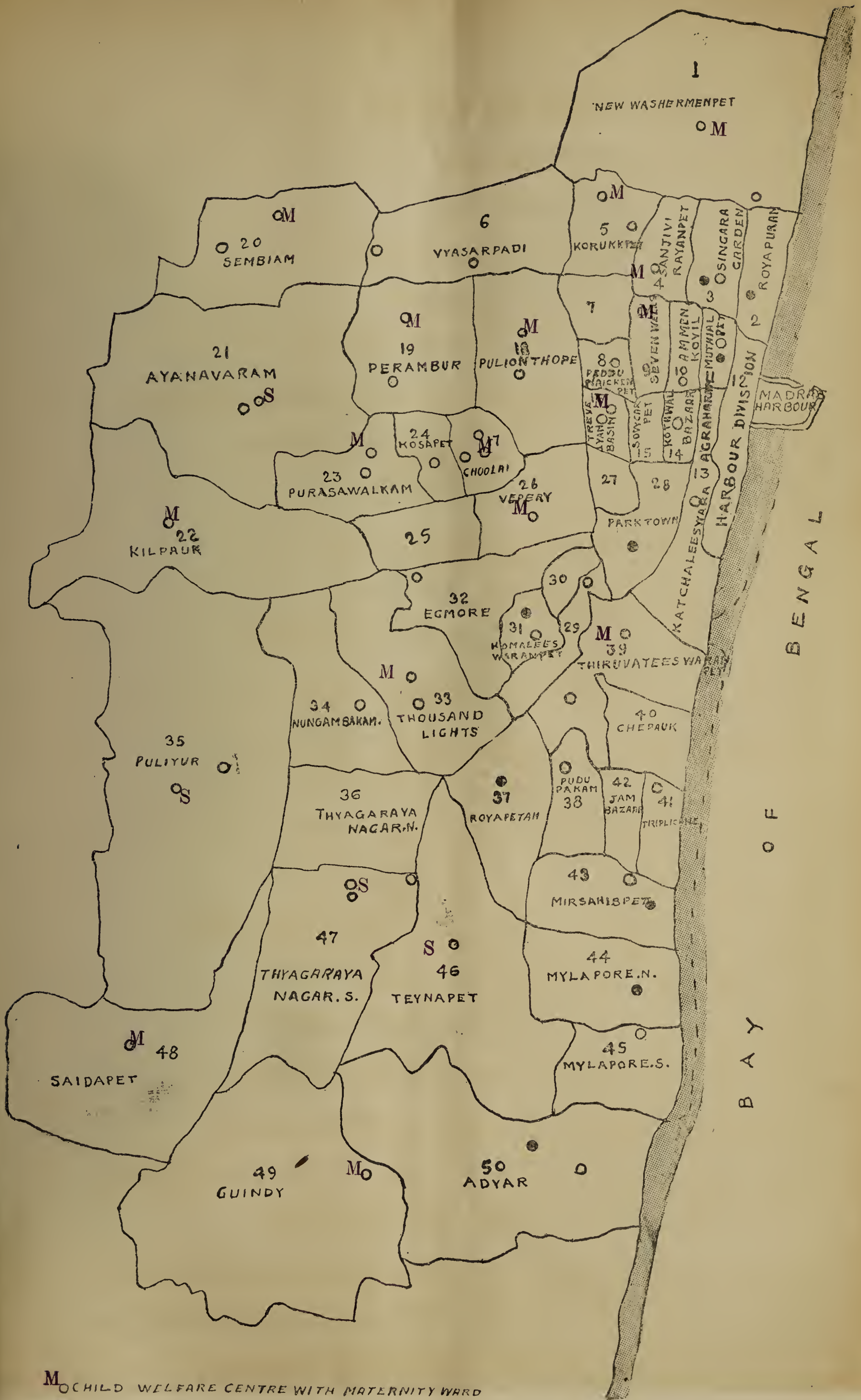
Infant Mortality:— Out of 28,125 babies born in the year 1949, 869 were still births. The remaining 27,256 babies were kept under observation during the first year of life in 1950 against 25,460 babies kept under observation during 1949. The mortality among live births was 2,352 against 1,715 in the previous year. 2,632 babies left the city or were otherwise not traceable against 1,104 in the previous year. The infant mortality rate was 95.52 per mille against 70.41 per mille in 1949. This increase may be attributed to the general increase in the infant mortality rate in the city and is perhaps due to deterioration in the health of mothers belonging to the lower middle and the poor classes owing to their poor economic and social condition, want of proper nourishment to babies and the severe privations prevailing among the poor generally.



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Madras City showing the location of dispensaries and Child Welfare Centres



- M CHILD WELFARE CENTRE WITH MATERNITY WARD
- CHILD WELFARE CENTRE
- S CHILD WELFARE SUB-CENTRE
- CORPORATION DISPENSARIES

Out-patient Clinics :— The lady doctors conducted out-patient clinics in all the centres as usual. Infants, pre-school children, expectant and nursing mothers were examined, advised and treated for minor ailments. 61,148 infants 43,444 toddlers, 73,668 nursing mothers and 36,430 expectant mothers represent the new cases that were treated and advised. The total number of new cases that attended the clinics was, 2,14,690 and the number of old cases was 5,00,250, making a total of 7,14,940 cases.

Ambulance :— Two ambulance cars were maintained for removing emergent cases of labour to the various hospitals in the city. 2,445 such cases were removed to the hospitals during the year under report.

Milk Supply :— Supply of cow's milk, free of cost, to priority consumers was continued during the year at 4 measures per day per centre, two measures in the morning and two in the evening. 2,397 infants, 181 expectant mothers, 567 nursing mothers, and 133 toddlers were benefited by the milk supply during the year.

As pointed out by Government some time back there is need for the provision of more high pressure steam sterilizers in maternity wards and child welfare centres. Owing to paucity of funds, it is not possible to implement the suggestion of the Government at present. However, efforts will be made to carry out the suggestion next year if funds permit.

Before I conclude it is my duty to refer to the sad demise of Dr. Mrs. H. V. Kamalammal, Lady Superintendent of the Scheme on 18th January 1951. She served the Corporation with conspicuous ability for a long time. The zeal with which she carried on her work and the firmness with which she dealt with irregularities noticed by her or brought to her notice need special mention. The expansion of the Child Welfare Scheme in the city and its popularity are very largely due to her vigorous efforts and selfless devotion to duty. In her death the Corporation has lost a very able and energetic officer.

C. N. RUKMINI

Acting Lady Superintendent, Child Welfare Scheme

REPORT OF THE MADRAS PORT HEALTH OFFICER - 1950

Only seven out of 576 vessels which arrived with 36,584 crew and 29,892 passengers, were infected. From these, two cases of small pox, and three cases of chicken-pox were landed at this port. Necessary preventive measures were taken in all these cases. 556 vessels (including country craft) left this port. 321 of the vessels left for foreign ports with 23,529 crew and 30,883 passengers and they were inspected. 101 crew members of two vessels were vaccinated.

Bedding, clothing, etc. of 866 new crew were inspected and disinfection was carried out whenever considered necessary.

Lascar provisions of 25 vessels and 505 tins of ghee were inspected and sealed before being taken on board. 19 samples of ghee were sent to the Chemical Examiner for analysis. All were found to be genuine except that six indicated high acid value and they were replaced.

The Port Health Officer inspected food, grain and other unclaimed food stuffs at the request of the Assistant Director (Clearance), Madras, and the Chairman, Madras Port Trust, consisting mostly of damaged deteriorated stuffs, often unclaimed for a long time. This explains the relatively high proportion of the stuffs examined being found unfit for human consumption.

44 bags of rice, 2 bags of Pearl barley, 34 bags of wheat flour, 38 bags of semolina, a quantity of pilfered grains (wheat) 654½ bags of wheat, 1 bag of flour and 12 bags of milo were found to be unfit for human consumption.

Out of 142 lots of unclaimed food stuffs, 27 lots were found to be fit for human consumption, 7 lots, partly good and the remaining 108, unfit for human consumption. Two bags of unclaimed prawns were found to be good and fit for human consumption.

Sanitation of the port area was looked after by the Madras Port Trust and maintained satisfactorily. Water supply of the port area was frequently analysed and measures taken whenever any defect was noticed."

Months	Barometric pressure corrected for temperature and reduced to Standard gravity and Mean sea level in milli hours. 08-30		TEMPERATURE (°F)										Humidity %	Wind		Rain fall in inches		
			Difference between mean temperature and Dew point															
			Mean Maximum °F	Mean Minimum °F	Mean daily Range column 4—5	Mean daily temperature ½ columns 4 + 5	Dew point (°F)		Mean Maximum solar Radiation	Dew point temperature at 08-30 hrs. (col. 7-8)	Dew point temperature at 17-30 hrs (col. 7-9)	percentage of Humidity		08-30 hrs.	17-30 hrs.	Mean direction of wind in degrees	Total fall for the month in inches	Heaviest Rain fall in 24 hours in inches	Number of Rainy days 0-10" and over
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
January	1015.0	1011.3	83.7	66.2	17.5	74.9	65	64	127.8	9.9	10.9	78	60	N24W	N67E	0.41	0.37	1
February	1013.6	1009.9	87.5	70.1	17.4	78.8	68	67	131.7	10.8	11.8	76	62	S74W	S71E	0.47	0.36	1
March	1012.6	1008.8	90.8	74.5	16.3	82.7	72	71	133.6	10.7	11.7	73	64	S31W	S61E	0.38	0.37	1
April	1009.2	1005.1	95.6	78.0	17.6	86.8	74	73	138.9	12.8	13.8	71	63	S25W	S53E	0.00	0.00	...
May	1005.7	1002.0	100.2	81.8	18.4	91.0	73	74	134.6	18.0	17.0	61	59	S24W	S36E	2.30	1.79	4
June	1004.1	1000.7	99.7	82.6	17.1	91.1	69	73	138.7	22.1	18.1	54	59	S83W	S31E	2.12	0.88	4
July	1005.5	1001.9	95.0	79.1	15.9	87.1	70	71	130.3	17.1	16.1	66	59	S75W	S27E	3.48	1.07	7
August	1006.7	1002.9	93.0	77.7	15.3	85.3	72	74	133.6	13.3	11.3	70	68	S70W	S41E	8.30	3.61	10
September	1007.9	1003.9	91.2	77.2	14.0	84.2	72	73	131.2	12.2	11.2	74	65	S83W	S27E	6.96	2.75	8
October	1009.6	1006.6	88.9	75.0	13.9	81.9	73	72	131.9	8.9	9.9	79	71	N77W	N63W	5.86	3.13	6
November	1011.7	1008.7	84.0	71.0	12.1	78.0	71	69	125.4	7.0	9.0	81	70	N32W	N25E	5.72	2.63	8
December	1015.2	1012.2	83.1	68.6	14.5	75.9	67	66	126.8	8.9	9.9	79	65	N16W	N45E	0.51	0.25	2
Total	12116.8	12074.5	1092.7	901.8	190.0	997.7	846	847	1584.5	151.7	150.7	862	765			36.51		52
Means	1009.7	1006.2	91.0	75.1	15.8	83.1	70.5	70.6	132.0	12.6	12.5	71.8	63.7					

Serial No.	Name of Division	Area in Square Miles	Area in Acres	Number of Births registered exclusive of Still Births			Number of Deaths registered exclusive of still Births			Number of Deaths registered			Still Births			
				Males	Females	Total	Number of Males born to every 100 Females born	Males	Females	Total	Number of deaths among males to every 100 females death	Males		Females	Total	Infantile death rate per 1000 live births registered
1	New Washermetpet	2.6158	1674.1120	681	634	1,315	107.4	498	480	978	104.0	133	101	234	178.0	33
2	Royapuram	0.4444	284.4160	445	375	820	118.7	278	271	549	102.6	83	49	132	161.0	27
3	Singara Garden	0.4430	283.5200	1,146	1,061	2,207	108.0	669	718	1,387	93.2	190	201	391	177.1	99
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	0.5249	335.9360	1,013	985	1,998	102.8	758	771	1,529	98.3	207	206	413	206.7	52
5	Korukupet	1.1113	711.2220	899	865	1,764	104.0	828	815	1,643	101.6	224	220	444	251.7	64
6	Vyasarpady	1.9180	1227.5200	481	392	873	122.8	278	312	590	89.1	72	69	141	161.5	21
7	Basin Bridge	0.3155	201.9200	445	438	883	101.6	371	329	700	113.0	100	80	180	203.9	21
8	Peddu Naickenpet	0.1393	89.1520	546	477	1,023	114.4	360	346	706	104.0	107	74	181	177.0	27
9	Seven Wells	0.1491	95.4240	551	512	1,063	103.6	614	450	1,074	133.5	124	94	218	201.3	12
10	Ammen Koil	0.1051	67.2640	420	406	826	103.4	356	356	712	100.0	94	73	167	202.2	20
11	Muthialpet	0.1437	91.9680	505	473	978	170.0	298	296	594	100.7	88	71	159	162.6	30
12	Harbour	0.5346	342.1440	263	244	507	107.8	264	233	497	113.3	81	69	150	295.9	11
13	Kachaleswarar Koil	0.5244	335.6160	186	159	345	117.0	191	175	366	109.1	38	40	78	226.1	17
14	Kothaval Bazaar	0.1250	80.0000	251	228	479	110.1	215	179	394	120.1	53	46	99	296.7	13
15	Sowcarpet	0.1039	66.4960	232	182	414	127.5	149	151	300	98.7	41	30	71	171.5	8
16	Trevelyan Basin	0.1533	98.1120	555	505	1,060	110.0	398	415	813	96.0	105	101	206	194.1	23
17	Choolai	0.3600	230.4000	1,142	1,037	2,179	110.1	684	682	1,366	100.3	189	195	384	176.2	53
18	Puliantope	0.8840	565.7600	827	807	1,634	102.4	749	696	1,445	107.6	180	165	345	211.1	47
19	Perambur Barracks	0.9050	579.2000	502	467	969	107.5	381	314	695	121.3	85	65	150	154.8	18
20	Sembium	2.0127	1288.1280	644	622	12,66	103.5	437	379	816	115.3	132	85	217	171.4	48
21	Aynavaram	2.6100	1670.4000	501	514	1,015	97.7	381	367	748	103.8	96	79	175	172.4	38
22	Kilpauk	2.8542	1826.6880	362	382	744	94.8	209	217	426	96.3	56	64	120	161.3	21
23	Pursawalkam	0.4353	278.5920	508	427	935	119.0	509	438	947	100.5	161	145	306	207.7	43
24	Kosapet	0.2800	179.2000	774	699	1,473	110.7	589	586	1,175	105.7	38	36	74	123.7	18
25	Vepery	0.4310	275.5400	298	300	598	99.3	167	158	325	116.2	100	77	177	189.3	19
26	Periamet	0.5667	362.6880	595	617	1,212	96.4	455	400	855	113.8	109	92	201	165.8	30
27	Edapalayam	0.1090	69.7600	321	304	625	105.6	201	204	405	98.5	60	48	108	172.8	21
28	Park Town	0.3401	217.6640	251	230	481	109.1	857	389	1,246	220.3	72	45	117	243.2	15
29	Napier Park	0.3001	192.0640	414	385	799	108.0	245	260	505	94.3	68	73	141	176.5	24
30	Chintadripet	0.1384	88.5760	593	474	977	106.1	353	312	665	113.1	104	79	183	187.3	28
31	Komaleeswaranpet	0.3181	203.5840	572	531	1,103	107.7	412	359	771	114.8	107	95	202	183.1	22
32	Eginore	0.7729	494.6560	700	577	1,277	121.3	213	231	444	92.2	81	76	157	123.0	92
33	Thousand Lights	1.3495	863.6800	591	559	1,150	105.7	359	349	708	103.0	106	92	198	172.2	20
34	Nungambakkam	1.3821	884.5440	471	462	933	102.0	289	320	609	90.3	73	71	144	154.3	21
35	Kodambakkam	4.2000	2688.0000	549	511	1,060	107.4	371	326	697	113.8	94	83	177	170.6	25
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	1.0360	663.0400	286	313	599	91.4	183	196	379	93.4	67	51	118	197.0	7
37	Royapettah	0.5400	345.6000	404	381	784	106.3	279	298	577	93.6	79	72	151	192.6	15
38	Pukupakkam	0.2238	143.2320	514	488	1,002	105.3	443	390	833	113.3	108	97	205	204.6	34
39	Tiruvallieswaranpet	1.0499	671.9360	656	568	1,224	115.5	550	454	1,004	121.1	154	139	293	239.4	31
40	Chepauk	0.2997	191.8080	650	631	1,281	103.0	319	294	613	108.5	14	89	203	158.5	46
41	Triplicane	0.1760	112.6400	500	488	988	102.9	361	371	732	97.3	124	98	222	224.7	17
42	Zam Bazaar	0.1391	89.0240	461	449	910	102.7	391	400	791	97.8	125	114	239	262.6	30
43	Mirsaibpet	0.7000	448.0000	858	817	1,705	101.3	898	725	1,623	124.0	221	154	375	220.0	29
44	Mylapore (North)	0.7485	479.0400	650	648	1,298	100.3	433	433	866	100.0	121	106	227	174.9	23
45	Mylapore (South)	0.4299	275.1360	387	328	715	118.0	247	194	441	127.3	72	40	112	156.6	18
46	Teyanampet	1.3310	851.8400	679	515	1,092	112.9	389	341	730	114.1	124	80	204	186.9	29
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South)	1.2310	788.4800	626	594	1,220	105.4	372	383	755	97.1	114	108	212	182.0	40
48	Saidapet	2.2020	1409.2800	662	591	1,253	112.0	374	356	730	105.1	110	95	205	163.6	19
49	Guindy	5.3240	3407.3600	279	254	533	110.0	147	146	293	100.7	45	42	87	163.2	17
50	Adyar	4.6080	2949.1200	503	507	1,010	99.2	343	336	679	102.1	98	77	175	173.3	13
Total		49.7453	31900.9920	27,159	25,460	52,619	106.7	20,115	18,611	38,726	108.1	5,327	4,551	9,878	187.73	1,449

APPENDIX

Serial Number	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Number of Births registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet	80	74	91	90	103	96	98	128	131	149	106	161	1,315
2	Royapuram	58	67	70	57	71	42	56	75	65	98	69	92	820
3	Singara Garden	134	155	99	143	181	186	156	219	203	199	247	285	2,207
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	108	165	145	132	154	159	158	159	193	190	223	212	1,998
5	Vorukupet	119	87	130	131	175	160	130	166	159	161	167	179	1,764
6	Kyasaripady	55	55	69	72	72	70	72	86	71	68	85	98	873
7	Basin Bridge	34	57	82	54	90	73	72	85	87	80	73	96	883
8	Peddu Naickenpet	37	28	73	144	92	91	78	95	103	88	86	108	1,023
9	Seven Wells	47	39	103	111	113	87	98	97	87	104	98	99	1,083
10	Amnen Koil	33	27	112	70	76	64	66	62	82	83	69	82	826
11	Muthialpet	49	70	69	51	80	71	89	85	100	96	111	107	978
12	Harbour	34	48	51	31	32	45	37	44	52	41	46	46	507
13	Kachaleeswerar Koil	13	26	35	27	48	29	33	24	22	22	24	42	345
14	Kothawal-Bazaar	30	28	40	29	41	25	36	36	59	54	53	48	479
15	Sowcarpet	28	33	39	32	32	25	28	36	44	33	41	43	414
16	Trevelyan Basin	71	79	80	77	86	82	67	94	101	103	110	110	1,060
17	Choolai	167	133	179	173	181	150	195	201	220	180	200	200	2,179
18	Puliantope	113	109	147	113	144	124	129	142	137	153	160	163	1,634
19	Perambur Barracks	58	50	85	84	83	82	73	103	64	80	112	95	969
20	Sembium	70	85	84	87	76	140	120	113	120	109	138	124	1,266
21	Aynavaram	56	60	100	90	83	78	72	99	73	107	96	101	1,015
22	Kilpauk	39	52	55	44	56	49	73	81	66	80	62	87	744
23	Purasawalkam	49	68	62	72	95	72	85	87	72	86	97	90	935
24	Kosapet	103	93	114	94	118	133	122	110	152	134	145	155	1,473
25	Vepery	38	30	46	44	55	39	60	49	49	53	69	66	598
26	Periamet	81	85	71	88	108	102	97	113	108	121	118	119	1,212
27	Edapalayam	30	36	52	44	57	51	63	52	66	63	60	51	625
28	Park Town	25	33	32	40	38	29	52	27	48	50	52	55	481
29	Napier Park	46	44	56	67	79	68	78	60	80	70	76	75	759
30	Chintadripet	63	65	74	76	93	83	79	85	95	98	74	92	977
31	Komaleeswarinpet	67	70	71	83	115	89	96	78	106	126	89	113	1,103
32	Egmore	95	65	87	107	98	109	98	99	148	98	115	158	1,277
33	Thousand Lights	69	86	90	74	1	87	89	92	103	132	94	120	1,150
34	Nungambakkam	48	60	64	70	76	67	91	80	91	128	71	87	933
35	Kodambakkam	58	78	63	96	91	82	70	94	109	103	113	103	1,060
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	49	41	46	37	49	38	49	53	58	57	61	61	599
37	Royapettah	45	47	89	63	58	46	42	64	83	62	96	89	784
38	Pudupakkam	52	68	114	75	77	93	79	49	85	96	102	112	1,002
39	Tiruvateeswaranpet	71	91	86	96	96	99	112	83	148	96	102	136	1,224
40	Chepauk	30	98	63	145	108	87	127	101	117	130	122	153	1,281
41	Triplacane	39	77	47	102	94	30	103	105	72	97	125	97	988
42	Zam Bazaar	31	82	41	110	72	59	67	71	63	130	86	98	910
43	Mirsaibpet	87	122	125	158	139	128	131	167	140	167	168	173	1,705
44	Mylapore (North)	60	85	111	91	103	100	87	101	125	150	150	135	1,298
45	Mylapore (South)	40	45	66	56	35	61	66	66	77	71	53	79	715
46	Teynampet	59	77	82	94	77	82	100	92	107	92	94	136	1,092
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South)	85	83	84	87	96	88	99	126	125	102	124	121	1,220
48	Saidapet	69	81	79	96	91	88	106	128	115	129	156	115	1,253
49	Guindy	45	42	52	46	50	42	41	47	55	49	36	28	533
50	Adyar	67	46	73	85	78	69	85	89	103	96	97	122	1,010

Total

3,034

3,426

4,138

4,429

4,049

4,310

4,598

4,939

5,062

5,131

5,517

52,619

APPENDIX

Division No.	Name of Division	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total Deaths Registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet	73	65	69	54	68	90	68	80	74	170	69	98	978
2	Royapuram	33	44	36	34	58	35	39	35	57	63	50	60	549
3	Singara Garden	93	74	116	98	139	99	115	91	139	180	101	142	1,387
4	Sanjeevirayanpet	91	113	128	116	147	116	114	128	136	181	122	137	1,529
5	Korukupet	106	125	146	150	167	134	107	114	136	180	139	139	1,643
6	Vyasarpady	31	31	42	35	52	63	52	61	54	55	65	49	590
7	Basin Bridge	41	50	61	50	61	61	60	73	48	64	70	61	700
8	Peddu Naickenpet	53	64	67	60	70	60	58	53	53	73	52	43	706
9	Seven Wells	77	106	114	82	106	79	72	79	71	105	83	100	1,074
10	Amnen Koil	56	66	90	52	52	39	53	53	53	87	51	60	712
11	Muthialpet	56	54	51	38	47	55	46	42	36	62	55	48	594
12	Harbour	39	37	35	40	31	35	34	35	43	77	40	51	497
13	Kachaleeswarar Koil	22	36	30	24	30	20	29	23	31	42	33	46	366
14	Kot.awal Bazaar	33	35	33	35	27	34	21	22	41	45	29	39	394
15	Sowcarpet	23	35	23	14	27	27	15	18	25	26	28	34	300
16	Taevelyan Basin	58	69	83	82	78	51	64	54	73	76	67	65	813
17	Choolai	93	99	114	108	123	100	116	113	103	164	106	120	1,366
18	Pulicatthope	83	89	123	98	121	111	156	141	115	138	126	139	1,445
19	Perambur Barracks	56	52	66	53	64	47	57	53	54	65	69	59	695
20	Sembium	59	75	73	51	79	60	78	55	51	90	58	87	816
21	Aynavaram	72	64	56	45	67	60	61	80	51	74	59	69	748
22	Kilpauk	33	33	35	38	23	31	44	35	30	33	51	40	426
23	Purasawalkam	73	87	78	51	61	85	76	86	63	101	82	104	947
24	Kosapet	74	104	106	84	90	79	98	77	94	140	123	106	1,175
25	Vepery	21	23	21	21	25	22	35	34	32	21	31	39	325
26	Periamet	92	73	80	76	70	61	68	59	52	89	65	70	855
27	Edapalayam	27	28	31	34	42	39	45	27	39	28	28	37	405
28	Park Town	65	99	89	94	87	105	106	114	111	138	113	125	1,246
29	Napier Park	45	33	37	32	54	44	43	37	42	45	47	45	505
30	Chintadripet	50	47	53	52	56	48	49	57	57	73	63	61	665
31	Komaleeswaranpet	47	58	61	53	69	63	71	64	64	76	70	75	771
32	Egmore	22	36	30	37	30	44	45	32	38	34	46	50	444
33	Thousand Lights	64	43	55	50	60	55	50	46	76	74	55	80	708
34	Nungambakkam	55	46	34	20	54	54	57	54	50	55	67	63	609
35	Kodambakkam	50	51	64	47	50	51	60	64	44	71	73	72	697
36	Theagaroya Nagar [North]	22	21	37	27	39	35	35	35	32	23	34	36	379
37	Royapettah	45	43	45	54	61	50	55	39	30	38	59	58	577
38	Pudupakkam	55	55	90	50	67	65	84	77	50	78	87	74	833
39	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	67	94	106	74	82	80	77	64	75	102	76	107	1,004
40	Chepauk	37	52	55	39	38	56	56	63	46	54	66	51	613
41	Tripligane	39	41	71	68	57	47	78	69	53	76	64	69	732
42	Zam Bazaar	42	58	68	74	97	58	79	66	62	65	48	74	791
43	Mirsahibpet	94	94	136	126	136	147	141	149	128	158	160	154	1,623
44	Mylapore [North]	64	64	62	51	76	74	80	83	62	88	82	80	866
45	Mylapore [South]	29	39	36	41	48	40	36	40	40	31	32	29	441
46	Teynampet	49	47	47	54	56	66	70	65	58	61	75	82	730
47	Theagaraya Nagar [South]	65	67	58	44	60	69	57	61	63	66	68	77	755
48	Saidapet	35	39	53	50	68	58	62	90	58	72	68	77	730
49	Guindy	29	23	21	23	22	15	27	26	29	21	27	30	293
50	Adyar	46	39	48	43	57	70	69	61	51	57	56	82	679
Total		2,691	2,927	3,273	2,826	3,352	3,087	3,267	3,176	3,073	3,990	3,381	3,683	38,726

Serial No.	Name of Division	Under one year		One year and under five years		Five years and under 10 years		Ten years and under 15 years		15 years and under 20 years		20 years and under 30 years		30 years and under 40 years		40 years and under 50 years		50 years and under 60 years		60 years and upwards	
		Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females
1	New Washermanpet	133	101	113	127	29	30	10	11	5	12	28	40	40	35	35	30	32	25	78	69
2	Royapuram	83	49	59	85	8	13	4	...	8	3	13	24	14	21	20	24	17	17	52	35
3	Singara Garden	190	201	157	161	35	28	4	14	18	15	50	66	41	49	35	30	47	46	92	108
4	Sanjeeverayanpet	207	206	192	222	31	48	14	21	11	19	41	45	47	38	45	32	56	40	114	100
5	Korukupet	224	220	231	232	36	43	17	17	19	21	52	59	48	54	59	29	42	34	100	106
6	Vyasarpady	72	69	58	83	10	8	9	10	4	10	15	22	13	13	27	24	28	24	42	49
7	Basin Bridge	100	80	87	87	16	17	5	4	4	6	29	25	23	20	27	23	26	17	54	50
8	Peddu Naickenpet	107	74	72	73	10	19	3	6	3	11	22	35	11	29	25	16	38	22	69	61
9	Seven Wells	124	94	90	79	23	21	20	10	15	21	46	50	69	32	66	35	72	40	89	78
10	Ammen Koil	94	73	75	97	15	17	8	7	3	8	12	36	27	15	24	13	36	23	62	67
11	Muthialpet	88	71	46	68	13	16	4	9	4	9	16	23	16	16	29	13	28	17	55	54
12	Harbour	81	69	47	59	11	10	6	3	...	3	14	15	18	16	25	10	21	13	41	35
13	Kachaleswer Koil	38	40	30	43	9	14	5	1	5	7	13	15	17	16	16	9	18	10	34	29
14	Kothawal Bazaar	53	46	25	30	11	6	6	3	4	4	15	19	21	14	24	9	18	10	33	38
15	Sowcarpet	41	30	30	25	8	5	1	3	3	7	7	12	8	7	6	7	11	13	34	41
16	Trevelyan Basin	105	101	63	95	17	27	7	9	4	17	25	36	24	14	23	26	43	19	87	71
17	Choolai	189	195	176	170	25	32	8	10	12	15	49	61	30	38	46	27	50	38	99	103
18	Pulianthope	180	165	219	236	36	34	13	12	12	19	46	57	55	43	53	18	47	31	88	81
19	Perambur Barracks	85	65	87	84	18	16	7	1	4	4	25	38	25	22	30	13	25	17	60	54
20	Sembium	132	85	12	84	13	19	6	7	3	17	46	67	55	22	53	27	45	17	85	72
21	Aynavaram	96	79	70	94	12	16	11	4	7	7	33	33	25	21	29	16	38	23	60	62
22	Kilpauk	56	64	38	41	5	13	4	4	4	7	11	16	12	11	15	11	27	15	36	35
23	Purasawalkam	100	77	77	99	13	24	6	12	4	11	55	46	67	32	60	33	53	33	74	74
24	Kosapet	161	145	143	154	32	32	5	9	11	18	26	58	32	31	40	30	37	32	102	77
25	Vepery	38	36	32	32	10	6	2	5	2	5	11	11	18	13	12	8	16	10	26	32
26	Periamet	109	92	112	98	14	14	7	2	6	14	22	29	38	15	30	21	40	21	77	82
27	Edapalayam	60	48	45	50	9	4	2	2	2	10	15	21	9	15	16	7	15	10	28	37
28	Park Town	72	45	67	64	10	24	4	7	23	10	140	59	121	34	141	44	118	24	119	63
29	Napier Park	68	73	49	63	10	7	4	9	4	9	17	18	16	18	20	11	20	16	37	41
30	Chintadripet	04	79	69	62	15	15	6	4	6	9	22	26	21	16	35	18	29	24	46	62
31	Komaleeswaranpet	107	95	87	88	7	11	4	2	6	10	25	30	25	19	26	24	53	17	72	63
32	Egmore	81	76	26	30	5	4	2	1	3	7	13	24	15	37	21	13	18	17	29	22
33	Thousand Lights	106	92	72	96	10	12	6	6	3	8	23	16	19	16	37	16	23	24	40	55
34	Nungambakkam	73	71	69	69	14	13	3	4	2	1	23	24	19	21	13	18	23	24	64	82
35	Kodambakkam	94	83	64	84	12	16	5	4	10	7	12	20	20	21	13	18	19	21	64	82
36	Theagaroyanagar (North)	67	51	37	48	8	6	...	5	10	3	25	23	24	17	34	10	34	17	69	59
37	Royapettah	79	72	50	66	9	10	...	5	1	3	7	16	9	14	12	10	10	11	32	36
38	Pudupakkam	108	97	93	93	16	16	9	8	8	10	25	27	14	25	24	18	24	26	39	42
39	Thiruvattieswaranpet	154	139	127	104	17	14	12	10	2	28	34	32	33	24	37	19	33	21	67	64
40	Chepauk	114	89	65	59	6	8	5	4	5	14	11	25	23	20	30	29	54	15	10	63
41	Triplicane	124	98	100	106	17	13	9	6	4	8	9	28	9	20	22	14	20	16	47	53
42	Zam Bazaar	125	114	91	96	15	19	2	6	7	13	24	34	25	15	19	14	24	27	47	62
43	Mirsaibpet	221	154	240	214	32	39	14	16	14	16	58	63	63	45	65	44	62	37	129	97
44	Mylapore (North)	121	106	110	123	12	20	5	8	6	12	20	31	24	27	31	27	37	30	67	49
45	Mylapore (South)	72	40	48	46	7	6	3	3	2	7	14	12	14	9	17	14	16	23	54	34
46	Teynampet	124	80	78	1	19	22	9	5	4	10	28	19	22	19	22	16	22	15	62	51
47	Theagaroya Nagar (South)	114	108	32	74	17	22	7	6	2	8	21	34	24	19	21	15	21	19	63	79
48	Saidapet	110	95	83	69	17	14	5	4	4	5	28	35	19	24	30	24	21	19	57	67
49	Gundry	45	42	21	23	4	7	4	3	1	4	14	15	7	10	13	8	11	4	27	30
50	Adyar	98	77	77	90	9	15	7	3	4	8	18	25	25	28	17	17	26	29	62	44
Total		5,327	4,551	4,216	4,577	772	865	353	340	307	522	1,338	1,571	1,371	1,149	1,545	978	1,642	1,078	3,174	2,380

APPENDIX

Division No.	Name of Division	Cholera	Small-pox	Enteric	Malaria	Other Fevers	Dysentery	Diarrhoea	Tubercle including Tubercle of lungs	Other Respiratory Diseases	Injuries	Maternal Deaths	All other causes	Total Deaths registered during the year
1	New Washermenpet	31*	63*	2	5	82	61	39	21	318	10	2	309	978
2	Ryapuram	13	22	5	2	49	43	19	14	193	3	3	198	549
3	Singara Garden	7	8	12	13	124	86	54	30	503	15	7	502	1,387
4	Sanjeeviroyanpet	16	25	9	...	102	80	130	17	350	12	2	766	1,529
5	Korukupet	17	44	12	...	105	96	142	20	373	12	6	798	1,643
6	Vyasarpady	8	71	9	...	10	38	23	16	67	6	3	415	590
7	Basin Bridge	1	2	1	...	145	53	42	14	160	3	1	256	700
8	Peddu Naickenpet	2	11	4	5	94	25	34	19	181	...	1	331	706
9	Seven Wells	1	29	12	6	124	29	33	55	251	...	2	519	1,074
10	Ammei Koil	...	24	5	3	114	38	23	21	194	...	4	275	712
11	Muthialpet	11	18	3	2	30	17	38	14	149	...	2	313	594
12	Harbour	...	20	...	...	24	24	31	7	144	7	1	235	497
13	Kachaleeswarar Koil	9	14	2	...	28	24	30	3	84	1	1	170	366
14	Kothwal Bazaar	5	6	6	5	16	12	12	81	125	1	1	187	394
15	Sowcarpet	...	10	2	2	20	7	10	1	87	1	...	160	300
16	Trevelyan Basin	...	34	8	6	40	34	15	6	290	4	2	362	813
17	Choolai	4	49	12	...	22	90	114	42	292	10	4	697	1,366
18	Puliantore	9	51	8	...	26	94	55	27	166	7	6	9	6
19	Perambur Barracks	1	12	5	...	8	32	30	18	100	5	1	483	1,445
20	Sembiam	4	4	4	...	15	35	69	7	228	7	4	439	695
21	Aynavaram	1	18	3	...	28	50	21	12	203	11	3	398	816
22	Kilpavk	1	3	7	1	31	23	20	7	95	4	...	234	748
23	Purasawalkam	...	11	7	1	66	57	43	30	157	6	4	565	426
24	Kosapet	...	27	4	...	88	70	51	24	273	7	1	621	947
25	Vepery	1	...	3	1	35	10	7	7	71	...	...	190	1,175
26	Periamet	1	30	5	2	64	40	43	34	166	4	2	464	325
27	Edapalayam	4	12	2	2	39	16	23	5	124	3	1	174	855
28	Park Town	1	5	38	...	57	33	38	50	154	68	...	794	405
29	Napier Park	...	7	...	3	46	17	26	3	104	...	2	297	1,246
30	Chintadripet	...	16	3	4	59	24	36	4	132	1	...	380	505
31	Komaleeswaranpet	5	5	5	...	53	61	60	17	207	2	...	357	665
32	Egmore	1	6	3	1	21	14	27	13	89	5	...	263	771
33	Thousand Lights	...	4	...	1	31	66	35	28	170	5	1	366	444
34	Nungambakkam	2	1	...	...	15	45	37	12	114	8	2	374	708
35	Kodambakkam	3	3	1	...	50	55	41	4	144	10	4	382	609
36	Theagaraya Nagar (North)	...	4	...	...	15	46	40	3	67	...	2	202	697
37	Royapettah	...	9	...	3	58	41	45	23	108	7	1	281	379
38	Pudupakkam	2	25	1	3	75	60	59	34	198	12	4	360	577
39	Thiruwaateeswa anpet	5	37	7	2	127	51	74	36	212	6	...	444	883
40	Chempauk	...	15	...	2	46	26	31	7	112	3	1	370	1,004
41	Triplicane	...	40	3	1	51	32	31	4	130	4	3	430	613
42	Zam Bazaar	...	22	1	2	75	45	61	10	167	...	1	407	732
43	Mirshibpet	...	41	1	4	75	95	35	12	426	...	5	918	791
44	Mylapore (North)	2	20	2	...	19	51	23	4	208	5	6	524	1,623
45	Mylapore (South)	...	5	2	2	15	32	17	8	96	...	1	263	866
46	Teynampet	5	7	2	...	26	51	31	10	242	9	1	343	441
47	Theagarayanagar (South)	10	7	2	1	37	66	66	6	145	3	4	408	730
48	Saidapet	2	21	4	3	60	49	42	16	152	7	3	371	755
49	Gundy	2	2	...	...	65	11	31	10	14	9	1	148	730
50	Adyar	3	4	3	...	39	65	23	10	178	1	5	348	293
	Total	214	945	230	102	2,614	2,226	2,109	813	8,9	325	113	20,087	38,726

Showing births, deaths, infantile deaths and rates for Principal classes in 1950 as compared with 1949

Class	Population according to the census of 1941	1950						1949			
		Total number of births registered	Birth Rate	Total number of deaths registered	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile deaths	Infantile death rate	Total number of births registered	Birth Rate	Total number of deaths registered	Death Rate
European	...	34	...	12	...	...	...	22	...	15	...
Anglo-Indian	...	381	...	224	...	37	97·11	376	...	235	...
Indian Christian	...	2,113	...	1,747	...	329	155·70	2,225	...	1,536	...
Muslim	...	4,466	...	4,193	...	1,019	228·17	4,721	...	3,588	...
Hindu	...	45,624	...	32,548	...	8,493	186·18	45,010	...	27,265	...
Others	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	8	...	...	...
Total	8,75,184	52,619	51·94	38,726	38·23	9,878	187·73	52,362	52·48	32,639	32·71
										8,304	158·59

APPENDIX

Showing births, deaths and infantile deaths and rates by months in 1950 and 1949

Month	1950						1949			
	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths	Death Rate	Total number of Infantile Deaths	Infantile Death Rate	Total number of Births	Birth Rate	Total number of Deaths	Death Rate
January	3,034	36.0	2,691	31.9	710	234.0	3,134	37.7	2,294	27.6
February	3,426	40.6	2,927	34.7	714	208.4	3,353	40.3	2,088	25.1
March	3,986	47.2	3,273	38.8	886	222.3	3,604	43.4	2,347	28.2
April	4,138	49.0	2,826	33.5	738	178.3	3,851	46.3	2,199	26.5
May	4,429	52.5	3,352	39.7	910	205.5	3,902	46.9	2,507	30.1
June	4,049	48.0	3,087	36.5	822	203.0	4,081	49.1	2,657	32.0
July	4,310	51.6	3,267	38.7	863	200.2	4,239	51.0	3,282	39.5
August	4,598	54.5	3,176	37.6	763	166.0	4,715	56.7	3,715	44.7
September	4,939	58.5	3,073	36.4	765	155.0	4,889	58.8	2,924	35.2
October	5,062	59.9	3,990	47.2	1,020	201.5	5,421	65.2	2,811	33.8
November	5,131	60.7	3,381	40.0	784	152.8	5,634	67.8	2,717	32.7
December	5,517	65.3	3,683	43.6	903	163.7	5,539	66.6	3,098	37.3
Total	52,619	51.94	38,726	38.23	9,878	187.73	52,362	52.48	32,639	32.71
									8,304	158.59

APPENDIX

Statement of Infantile deaths from principal causes by months in 1950

Month	Small-Pox	Measles	Malaria	Other fevers	Dysentery and Diarrhoea	Premature Birth, debility, etc.	Nervous system	Respiratory diseases	All other Causes	Total Infantile Deaths in 1950			Total Infantile Deaths during 1949
										Males	Females	Total	
January	12	...	...	32	68	281	57	153	107	398	312	710	625
February	42	...	...	33	54	236	59	167	123	373	341	714	534
March	40	...	...	60	96	242	54	217	177	489	397	886	603
April	37	...	...	20	97	198	58	199	129	394	344	738	646
May	21	...	...	31	113	144	66	257	278	487	423	910	676
June	4	...	...	26	146	207	58	232	149	430	392	822	721
July	8	...	...	13	151	268	53	241	129	439	424	863	792
August	10	...	...	25	106	271	54	183	114	402	361	763	847
September	8	...	...	28	75	306	66	177	105	425	340	765	621
October	3	...	...	42	75	355	84	283	178	582	438	1,020	718
November	5	...	...	25	47	282	42	232	151	431	353	784	710
December	1	...	...	21	77	341	50	247	166	477	426	903	811
Total	191*	...	...	356	1,105	3,131	701	2,588	1,806	5,327	4,551	9,878	8,304

* includes 2 deaths among Mofussil Cases.

VITAL STATISTICS

STATEMENT No. IX.

Showing ratio of infantile deaths registered from principal causes in 1950

Age period	Small Pox		Measles		Malaria		Fevers		Dysentery and diarrhoea		Premature birth debility etc.		Nervous system		Respiratory diseases		All other causes		Total Infantile deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
Under seven days	1	0.05	...	...	...	...	9	0.47	23	1.20	1,680	87.36	46	2.49	98	5.09	66	3.44	1,923	19.47
Seven days and under one month	120	0.91	...	...	...	...	35	2.65	46	3.49	899	68.16	89	6.75	100	7.58	138	10.46	1,319	13.35
One month and under six months	81	2.31	...	...	...	...	168	4.80	451	12.88	529	15.10	385	10.99	1,058	30.20	831	23.72	3,503	35.46
Six months and under one year	97	3.10	...	...	...	...	144	4.60	585	18.67	23	0.73	181	5.78	1,332	42.51	771	24.61	3,133	31.72
Total	191	1.93	...	...	...	...	356	3.60	1105	11.19	3,131	31.70	701	7.10	2,588	26.20	1,806	18.28	9,878	100.00

Showing deaths from principal causes during 1950 as compared with the previous five years

APPENDIX

Year	Plague		Cholera		Small-pox		Measles		Malaria		Typhoid		Other Fevers		Dysentery and Diarrhoea		Tubercle including of Lungs		Other Respiratory Diseases		Injuries		Maternal Deaths		All other Causes		Total Deaths	
	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio	Deaths	Ratio
1945	30	0.03	233	0.28	2	0.002	46	0.06	126	0.11	2,963	3.55	3,063	3.60	410	0.49	6,009	7.21	313	0.39	155	5.07	13,987	16.77	27,277	32.71
1946	1	0.001	184	0.19	..	..	45	0.05	107	0.11	2,746	2.88	3,010	3.16	405	0.42	5,878	6.16	291	0.31	149	3.56	14,565	15.27	27,381	28.71
1947	1	0.001	2	0.002	200	0.02	..	..	55	0.06	163	0.17	2,862	2.96	3,847	3.97	502	0.52	6,803	7.03	396	0.41	159	3.90	15,169	15.67	29,979	30.96
1948	210	0.21	120	0.01	..	..	40	0.04	143	0.15	2,657	2.70	3,112	3.17	621	0.63	7,237	7.36	343	0.35	142	2.83	16,485	16.77	31,002	31.54
1949	48	0.05	181	0.18	..	..	37	0.04	192	0.19	2,192	2.20	3,220	3.23	700	0.70	8,078	8.09	291	0.29	130	2.48	17,576	17.62	32,639	32.71
Mean of the previous five years	58	0.06	126	0.14	..	..	45	0.05	146	0.15	2,684	2.86	3,238	3.43	528	0.55	6,801	7.17	327	0.35	147	3.57	15,556	16.42	29,656	31.33
1950	214	0.21	945	0.93	..	..	102	0.10	230	0.23	2,644	2.61	4,335	4.28	813	0.80	8,918	8.80	325	0.32	113	2.15	20,087	19.83	38,726	38.23

Showing Vaccinations performed during each month in 1950

APPENDIX

Month.	Primary Vaccination					Re-Vaccination.						
	Number of persons Vaccinated			Results		Number of persons Re-vaccinated				Results		
	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Ab-sent	Males	Females	Total	Success-ful	Un-success-ful	Ab-sent
January	2,309	2,172	4,481	4,479	...	2	42,612	43,996	86,608	3,232	60,616	22,706
February	4,103	4,229	8,332	8,331	...	1	1,17,934	1,09,214	2,27,148	9,131	1,59,216	58,801
March	4,068	3,962	8,030	8,029	1	...	1,32,055	1,31,237	2,63,292	8,935	1,86,506	67,851
April	2,880	2,803	5,683	5,683	...	...	53,445	52,325	1,05,770	3,574	89,926	32,270
May	2,115	2,011	4,126	4,126	...	...	33,279	34,237	67,516	2,497	49,297	15,722
June	1,965	1,938	3,903	3,892	11	...	16,935	16,980	33,915	1,352	24,293	8,270
July	1,997	1,928	3,925	3,917	8	...	16,086	17,308	33,394	1,025	26,579	5,790
August	1,979	1,932	3,911	3,911	...	...	11,940	11,788	23,728	922	18,002	4,804
September	1,919	1,731	3,650	3,650	...	...	10,440	9,262	19,702	694	14,599	4,409
October	1,708	1,669	3,377	3,363	...	14	9,173	8,261	17,434	663	13,031	3,740
November	1,947	1,826	3,773	3,773	...	...	7,351	7,074	14,425	555	10,939	2,931
December	1,777	1,836	3,613	3,598	...	15	6,426	6,044	12,470	406	9,185	2,879
Total	28,767	28,037	56,804	56,752	20	32	4,57,676	4,47,726	9,05,402	32,986	6,42,189	2,30,227

APPENDIX

75

Division No.	Names of Division	Total Number of Persons Vaccinated.			Total			Primary Vaccination					Re-vaccination				Percentage of successful cases in which the results were known			
		Males	Females	Total	Males	Females	Total	Under one year	Successful				Males	Females	Total	Result		Primary	Re-vaccination.	
									one year and under 5 years	5 years and under 10 years	Ten years and above	Total				Unknown	Successful			Unknown
1	New Washermanpet	9884	10483	20367	442	442	884	492	345	47	..	884	..	9442	10041	19483	133	8248	100.0	1.2
2	Royapuram	4719	6851	11570	418	414	832	546	276	10	..	832	..	4301	6437	10738	95	3443	100.0	1.3
3	Singara Garden	12449	11730	24179	779	805	1584	1049	495	40	..	1584	..	11670	10925	22595	186	13331	100.0	2.0
4	Sanjeevirayanpet	15477	20012	35489	1084	1227	2311	1574	683	54	..	2311	..	14393	18785	33178	3423	6743	100.0	9.4
5	Korukupet	15353	15911	31264	935	1076	2011	1383	576	52	..	2011	..	14418	14835	29253	3114	5627	100.0	13.2
6	Vyasarpady	4456	6283	10739	416	402	818	645	169	4	..	818	..	4040	5881	9921	113	2228	100.0	1.5
7	Basin Bridge	7343	8617	15963	438	467	905	646	257	2	..	905	..	6905	8150	15055	288	5161	100.0	2.2
8	Peddu Naickenpet	7368	7074	14442	538	556	1094	863	229	2	..	1094	..	6830	6518	13348	243	5045	100.0	3.0
9	Seven Wells	9861	8524	18385	513	466	979	734	231	..	..	965	14	9348	8058	17406	327	6881	100.0	3.1
10	Ammen Koil	7590	6078	13668	373	391	764	533	230	1	..	764	..	7217	5687	12904	224	4698	100.0	2.7
11	Muthialpet	10040	7302	17342	464	446	910	636	262	12	..	910	..	9576	6855	16432	137	4560	100.0	1.2
12	Harbour	10212	6769	16981	266	273	539	371	165	3	..	539	..	9946	6496	16442	189	4600	100.0	1.7
13	Kachaleswer Koil	10621	7636	18257	259	224	483	2.2	185	5	1	483	..	10362	7412	17774	224	4737	100.0	1.7
14	Kothawal Bazaar	9199	9516	18715	276	280	556	372	181	..	..	556	..	8923	9236	18159	814	1684	100.0	1.3
15	Sowcarpet	7317	8511	15828	261	246	507	361	146	..	..	507	..	7056	8265	15321	439	1647	100.0	3.2
16	Trevelyan Basin	13621	10586	24207	600	548	1148	821	327	..	..	1148	..	13021	10038	23059	915	1656	100.0	4.3
17	Choolai	13971	16346	30317	1237	1155	2392	1869	510	13	..	2392	..	12734	15191	27925	140	14097	100.0	1.0
18	Pulianthope	18548	18941	37589	779	840	1619	1162	447	10	..	1619	..	17769	18101	35870	1209	4990	100.0	4.0
19	Perambur Barracks	11100	11245	22345	497	416	913	690	208	15	..	913	..	10603	10829	21432	713	3200	100.0	4.0
20	Sembium	17784	17288	35072	742	676	1418	1095	290	31	..	1416	1	17042	16612	33654	2981	3561	99.9	9.9
21	Aynavaram	7035	7661	14746	754	718	1472	913	499	60	..	1472	..	6331	6943	13274	273	4181	100.0	3.0
22	Kilpauk	6692	7222	13921	499	470	969	718	219	32	..	969	..	6200	6752	12952	313	1401	100.0	2.7
23	Purasawalkam	4483	6440	11923	512	461	973	725	231	11	..	967	..	4971	5979	10950	640	2523	99.4	7.7
24	Kosapet	11704	13463	25167	758	741	1499	1145	327	24	1	1497	..	10946	12722	13668	1489	5605	99.9	8.2
25	Vepery	5602	6554	12156	382	357	739	547	173	13	..	733	..	5220	6197	11417	750	2700	99.2	8.6
26	Periamet	12514	12290	24804	713	672	1385	1100	282	3	..	1385	..	11801	11618	23419	2096	5384	100.0	11.6
27	Edapalayam	5893	5984	11877	398	338	736	599	130	7	..	736	..	5495	5646	11141	720	4093	100.0	10.2
28	Park Town	12295	6274	18569	282	288	570	420	148	2	..	570	..	12063	5986	17999	482	8999	100.0	5.4
29	Napier Park	12070	9007	21077	459	483	942	680	250	11	1	942	..	11611	8524	20135	379	3594	100.0	2.3
30	Chintadripet	6898	7465	14363	557	581	1138	846	291	1	..	1138	..	6341	6884	13225	268	5524	100.0	3.5
31	Komsaleswaranpet	9814	7773	17587	684	629	1313	977	329	5	..	1311	2	9130	7144	16274	331	4289	100.0	2.8
32	Egmore	9558	9508	19066	530	516	646	455	182	4	..	641	..	9228	9192	18420	183	8015	99.2	1.8
33	Thousand Lights	7543	10479	18022	628	634	1262	920	331	11	..	1262	..	6915	9845	16760	179	8623	100.0	2.2
34	Nngambakkam	5547	7225	12772	483	401	884	636	233	14	1	884	..	5064	6824	11888	122	5592	100.0	2.0
35	Kodambakkam	8571	6468	15039	683	655	1338	941	369	28	..	1338	..	7888	5813	13701	275	3014	100.0	2.6
36	Theagarayanagar (North)	9731	6753	16504	411	387	798	623	204	17	1	798	..	9340	6366	15706	1040	1052	100.0	7.1
37	Royapettah	7587	7148	14735	398	438	836	576	210	3	..	836	..	7189	6710	13899	376	3452	100.0	3.6
38	Pudupakkam	11364	10700	22064	752	642	1394	987	395	12	..	1394	..	10612	0058	20670	627	4514	100.0	3.9
39	Thiruvatteeswaranpet	12955	13044	25999	734	669	1403	1041	351	11	..	1403	..	12221	12375	24596	687	5438	100.0	3.6
40	Chepauk	6716	5936	12652	497	530	1027	725	292	9	1	1027	..	6219	5406	11625	226	2335	100.0	2.4
41	Triplicane	12462	10381	22843	611	595	1206	675	513	18	..	1206	..	11851	9786	21637	554	7712	100.0	4.7
42	Zam Bazaar	9032	8019	17051	580	566	1146	739	371	35	1	1146	..	8452	7453	15905	461	5138	100.0	4.3
43	Mirsaibpet	9145	12578	21723	889	836	1725	1151	547	27	..	1725	..	8256	11742	19998	436	2211	100.0	2.5
44	Mylapore (North)	8517	12043	20560	681	722	1403	965	414	23	1	1403	..	7836	11321	19157	667	5555	100.0	4.9
45	Mylapore (South)	5745	5438	11183	480	473	950	611	315	26	1	953	..	5265	4965	10230	183	3306	100.0	2.7
46	Teynampet	10560	8686	19246	761	743	1501	1013	466	22	..	1501	..	9799	7946	17745	694	2240	100.0	4.5
47	Theagaraya Nagar (South)	10912	10495	21407	749	729	1478	914	526	38	..	1478	..	1063	9766	19929	729	1435	100.0	4.0
48	Saidapet	14011	15679	29690	785	707	1492	863	603	11	..	1477	15							

MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT No. I

Showing cases treated in Corporation dispensaries in 1950

Serial number	Division	Year of opening	Name of the institution	Attendance		New Cases		Operations	Remarks
				1949	1950	1949	1950		
1	1	1924	Royapuram Dispy	81,325	65,889	41,974	35,232	133	
2	5	1913	Washermanpet	96,786	1,06,201	49,376	50,817	420	
3	6	1929	Vyasarpady	67,676	70,161	39,121	34,721	1562	
4	6	1928	Perambur	87,630	87,887	47,421	50,504	688	
5	8	1923	Mint	1,26,614	1,30,344	57,188	58,595	122	
6	11	1829	Harbour	77,832	66,027	35,732	31,855	103	
7	14	1923	Mafuzkhan	1,20,839	1,19,208	47,925	47,893	463	
8	16	1919	Trevelyan Basin	95,615	86,232	47,006	42,794	201	
9	17	1999	Baliah Naidu	78,594	78,963	40,298	43,677	654	
10	20	1946	Sembium	1,02,660	1,05,655	53,973	53,643	176	
11	21	1948	Ayanavaram	1,06,244	1,06,630	38,452	39,242	760	
12	23	1919	Kilpauk	58,398	66,341	30,485	33,916	176	
13	24	1929	Kosapet	64,351	86,771	64,350	38,037	385	
14	29	1909	Chintadripet	89,522	98,671	43,640	45,495	80	
15	32	1923	Egmore	58,873	58,982	29,441	30,838	51	
16	34	1923	Nungambakam	1,01,218	1,04,057	47,357	53,004	287	
17	35	1948	Kodambakam	4,7811	30,869	20,777	20,969	516	
18	37	1924	Pudupakam	59,749	78,372	30,692	35,344	128	
19	41	1918	Triplicane	85,057	90,125	41,497	45,146	106	
20	43	1938	Krishnampet	91,883	82,131	38,564	38,884	166	
21	45	1924	Mylapore	66,119	76,911	32,294	35,955	211	
22	46	1927	Teynampet	65,983	66,137	36,092	35,718	163	
23	47	1922	Thyagarayanagar	1,35,660	1,46,902	57,902	34,011	211	
24	50	1948	Adyar	36,006	23,634	12,534	16,748	229	
25	33	1930	Thousandlights	64,278	62,342	29,793	32,410	252	W & Ch Ayr. L.M.O
26	13	1938	Mannady	50,451	46,524	18,268	22,189	21	Unani
27	18	1930	Pulianthope	67,076	75,111	32,120	36,692	49	"
28	31	1939	Pudupet	52,854	63,451	24,509	29,498	71	"
29	39	1932	Thiruvateswaran- pet	99,303	1,05,690	42,629	47,168	400	"
30	3	1945	Royapuram	61,870	66,135	34,287	38,301	52	Siddha
31	17	1931	Choolai	1,49,137	1,56,209	63,694	67,872	115	"
32	19	1931	Otteri	76,893	82,051	43,142	44,875	76	"

MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT II

Showing cases of skin diseases, and leprosy cases treated in the Corporation clinics during 1950

H-20

Name of Institution	Date of Opening	Details of Anti-Leprosy Work													Average monthly attendance	Average daily attendance
		New Leprosy Cases	Types		Result of treatment						Number of injections performed	Skin diseases				
Infective	Non infective	Number cured	Number Improved	Number symptom free	Number arrested	Number otherwise	Number of new skin cases	Number of injections performed	Number of new skin cases	Number of injections performed	Yearly total attendanc (new and old) skin and leprosy cases					
Leprosy clinic Dr. Besant Road ...	2-2-1934	570	78	492	...	170	22	36	342	8,994	6,069	2,561	23,568	1,964	75	
Vyasarpadi Leprosy clinic ...	4-8-1931	1144	289	855	...	278	19	103	744	14,342	2,237	127	23,551	1,963	75	
General Dispensaries ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	90,651	...	2,40,900	20,075	660
Total ...	...	1714	367	1347	...	448	41	139	1086	23,336	98,957	2,688	2,88,019	24,002	810

Showing the results of the survey of cases of Leprosy from 1-1-1950 to 31-12-50

APPENDIX

Division	Area surveyed	Population						Cases of leprosy detected										Sex incidence male	Sex incidence female	Sex rate-male cases per 100 cases of leprosy	Child rate per 100 cases of leprosy	Open case rate per 100 cases of leprosy	Suspicious cases for observation																							
		Enumerated			Examined			Infective					Non-infective																																	
		Male	Female	child	Male	Female	child	Total	Male	Female	child	Total	Male	Female	child	Total																														
41	Block A	...	1422	1336	704	727	4,189	1088	1190	630	675	3,583	9	1	1	1	12	16	24	17	13	70	22.89	24.52	25.03	20.91	52.44	39.02	14.63	25																
43	"	...	3025	2720	1419	1466	8,620	2232	2416	1215	1341	7,204	9	2	2	2	15	44	46	32	34	156	23.74	27.38	25.24	22.36	50.88	40.94	8.77	29																
42	"	...	812	812	386	370	2,380	561	724	337	332	1,954	1	...	...	...	1	2	6	1	1	10	5.63	2.99	4.45	6.63	36.36	18.18	9.09	5													
41	"	...	1014	971	481	526	2,992	670	840	415	470	2,395	2	1	...	...	3	3	3	2	1	9	5.01	3.39	6.45	3.82	58.33	25	25	4														
41	"	...	1013	943	614	519	3,089	604	789	537	460	2,390	1	1	1	...	3	6	1	4	1	12	6.28	6.02	10.52	2.4	80	40	20	7																
42	"	...	277	273	142	144	836	178	245	130	131	684	1	1	...	...	2	1	2	...	1	4	8.77	3.8	6.49	10.64	33.33	16.67	33.33	...														
	Total	...	7563	7055	3736	3752	22,106	5333	6204	3264	3409	18,210	23	6	4	3	36	72	82	56	51	261	12.05	11.85	13.03	11.13	51.89	21.97	18.47	70																
Vyasarpady Leprosy clinic																																														
21	Block A	...	3177	3201	1596	1703	9,677	2007	2960	1475	1639	8,081	13	15	3	1	32	45	89	67	85	286	31.8	50.09	33.88	41.36	40.25	49.05	10.06	31																
21	"	...	2514	2508	1352	1420	7,794	1098	2195	1152	1328	5,773	5	4	1	1	11	32	33	29	42	136	25.63	29.44	25.37	22.7	45.57	49.65	7.48	10																
21	"	...	702	690	305	2013	2,013	252	551	215	294	1,282	3	...	...	...	3	1	1	5	4	11	10.92	18.78	19.27	6.13	64.28	64.28	21.48	...													
	Total	...	6393	6693	3253	3439	19,484	3357	5706	2842	3231	15,136	21	19	4	2	46	78	123	101	131	433	22.78	32.78	26.17	23.39	50.03	54.33	12.98	41																

MEDICAL RELIEF

STATEMENT No. IV

Showing details of cases treated in the infectious diseases Hospital in 1950

	Cholera	Acute G. E. Dysentery & Chronic Enteritis	Small Pox	Chicken Pox	Measles	Plague	C. S. Meningitis	P—Do	T. B. Do	Pneumonia	Diphtheria	Whooping Cough	Mumps	Sec. Syphilis	Other diseases	Malaria	Contacts	Total
Patients in the Hospital on 1-1-1950	1	5	89	36	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	13	146
Patients admitted city	1139	908	4371	2577	142	...	...	3	3	...	8	6	56	...	116	3	1807	11,139
do do Mofussil	161	112	350	78	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	3	...	1	1	95	806
Total No. of patients treated in 1950	1301	1025	4810	2691	146	...	...	3	3	...	9	7	59	...	118	4	1915	12,091
No. of patients discharged	1054	864	3746	2654	146	...	...	3	3	...	8	6	53	...	41	3	1884	10465,
No. died	214	157	976	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	76	1	...	1425
Mortality rate	16%	15%	20%	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14%	...	...	64%	25%	...	12%
Patients in the Hospital on 31-12-50	33	4	88	37	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	6	...	1	...	31	201

No.	Defects	Boys						Girls						Remarks		
		Entrants			Regulars			Entrants			Regulars					
		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage		No. Defective	Percentage				
			1950-51			1949-50			1950-51			1949-50				
1	Malnutrition	1084	18.57	17.33	1012	13.21	16.23	2096	15.53	819	14.22	14.79	1186	18.23	2005	16.35
2	Dirty head, body and nails	548	9.39	7.01	415	5.42	4.45	963	7.14	76	1.32	1.59	72	1.11	148	1.21
3	Teeth and mouth	1032	17.68	19.48	896	11.70	22.64	1928	14.29	252	4.37	5.62	286	4.40	538	4.38
4	Nose and throat	518	8.88	9.18	428	5.59	9.34	946	7.01	370	6.42	6.07	537	8.26	907	7.39
5	Eye diseases	327	5.60	5.04	221	2.89	5.18	548	4.06	103	1.79	1.87	165	2.54	268	2.10
6	Vision	8	0.14	0.07	2	0.03	0.09	10	0.07	5	0.09	0.06	11	0.17	16	0.13
7	Ear diseases	72	1.23	0.50	47	0.61	0.99	119	0.88	52	0.90	1.03	63	0.97	115	0.94
8	Hearing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	0.02	1	0.01
9	Speech	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
10	Circulatory system	84	1.44	0.96	46	0.60	0.86	130	0.96	89	1.54	1.10	89	1.37	178	1.45
11	Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
12	Respiratory system	54	0.93	1.45	21	0.27	1.06	75	0.56	25	0.43	0.58	40	0.61	65	0.53
13	Abdominal organs	90	1.54	0.53	69	0.90	0.70	159	1.18	1	0.02	0.04	4	0.06	5	0.04
14	Bones and joints	781	13.38	10.63	530	6.92	6.94	1311	9.71	69	1.20	1.05	53	0.81	122	0.99
15	Nervous & psychic systems	6	0.10	0.04	3	0.04	0.13	9	0.07	9	0.16	0.09	6	0.09	15	0.12
16	Infectious & contagious diseases	1055	18.08	8.26	527	6.88	8.83	1582	11.72	290	5.03	8.24	553	8.50	843	6.87
17	Other diseases and defects	212	3.63	3.29	126	1.65	2.31	338	2.50	91	1.58	1.55	100	1.54	191	1.56
18	Vaccination	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
19	Deformities	22	0.38	0.37	7	0.09	0.53	29	0.21	13	0.23	0.06	6	0.09	19	0.15

MEDICAL INSPECTION

APPENDIX TO STATEMENT No. I

Group	No. on Roll		Average daily attendance		No. examined		No. defective		Percentage	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Entrants	16,216	15,070	11,990	12,140	5,836	5,761	3,095	1,913	53·03	33·21
Regulars					7,659	6,505	2,993	2,543	39·08	39·09
Total ...	16,216	15,070	11,990	12,140	13,495	12,266	6,088	4,456	45·11	36·33

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Treatment Table

STATEMENT No. II

Group	No. treated at schools	No. sent to Corporation dispensaries	No. referred to Government Hospitals	No. referred to Govt. Ophthalmic Hospital	No. referred to Tuberculosis Institute	No. of parents met	No. of revisits paid to schools	No. of re-examinations of children
Boys	3,981	521	937	5	...	1,233	426	4,019
Girls	3,727	468	305	28	...	615	178	11,673
Total	7,708	989	1,242	33	...	1,848	604	15,692

MEDICAL INSPECTION

Height and Weight Tables

STATEMENT No. II

Age	Average height in inches		Average weight in pounds		Quinquennial average height in inches		Quinquennial average weight in pounds	
	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
3	...	34·25	...	22·00	...	...	...	...
4	...	36·27	...	23·78	...	...	...	...
5	40·09	38·88	32·46	30·64	39·80	38·48	32·16	30·60
6	41·06	40·94	34·58	32·64	41·20	40·79	34·03	32·43
7	42·81	42·31	37·17	34·52	42·92	42·62	37·14	34·56
8	44·67	44·00	40·34	37·02	44·94	44·31	33·54	36·64
9	46·34	46·09	43·44	40·11	46·91	46·26	43·51	40·48
10	48·15	48·04	46·66	44·01	48·33	48·60	46·15	43·43
11	50·04	50·38	50·86	49·03	49·73	50·72	50·09	48·61
12	51·14	52·70	52·83	53·41	51·62	54·58	52·74	53·09
13	52·89	55·08	57·64	58·88	53·00	54·96	55·13	58·93
14	54·73	57·54	59·41	69·14	54·21	56·56	59·18	66·48
15	55·39	58·57	63·97	77·10	55·74	58·39	63·74	72·41
16	59·19	59·59	83·89	85·20	...	...	...	...
17	62·49	60·75	92·27	85·48	...	...	...	...
18	62·88	59·95	95·13	77·05	...	...	...	...
19	63·69	60·83	89·13	85·50	...	...	...	...
20	62·50	61·75	85·00	86·50	...	...	...	...
21	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
22	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
24	...	60·50	...	112·00	...	...	...	...

SANITATION

STATEMENT No. I

Showing details of the sewers laid during 1950

Serial No.	Name of the area	Length of sewers laid (in feet)	Remarks
1	South Mylapore ...	2,869	
2	North Mylapore ...	5,181	
3	Ice House Road ...	91	
4	Thyagarayanagar ...	4,785	
5	Purasawakam ...	419	
6	Perambur ...	3,245	
7	Chetpet ...	918	
8	Greames Road ...	338	
9	Vyasarpady ...	115	
10	Kilpauk ...	1,127	
11	Tondiarpet ...	4,295	
		23,383 or 44.3 miles	

SANITATION

STATEMENT No. II

Showing disposal of applications for licences in 1950

Serial No.	Description of Trade	No. of cases dealt with	No. Sanctioned	No. Refused	No. Pending	Remarks
1	Aerated water and Ice Factories	75	75	...	...
2	Bakery, Sweetmeat stall & Coffee Hotel	690	682	2	6	
3	Candles and Soaps	30	30	...	...
4	Coconut fibre, Hemp and Jute	25	24	1	...	
5	Cattle Yards	1,852	1,786	44	22	
6	Bones, Hoofs, Hair and Wool	33	32	...	1	
7	Cart and Cycle Stands	68	68	...	...
8	Dairy produce	477	462	...	15	
9	Flour	344	340	...	4	
10	Gilding and Condiments	249	225	10	14	
11	Hack-stables	12	9	1	2	
12	Dyeing	123	118	2	3	
13	Onions and Garlic	145	145	...	...
14	Oil and Oil Mills	789	774	5	10	
15	Lodging Houses	117	114	...	3	
16	Markets	43	43	...	...
17	Meat	140	134	5	1	
18	Spirits, Turpentine, Chemicals and Rosin	402	400	...	2	
19	Laundries	538	533	...	5	
20	Fish and Fins	20	18	...	2	
21	Skin, Hides and Leather	256	253	...	3	
22	Paddy boiling	...	...	...	...
23	Sugar	...	...	...	...
24	Catgut, Offal and Tallow	4	4	...	...
25	Snuff	198	198	...	...
26	Cotton	97	97	...	...
27	Eating Houses	2,156	1,987	156	13	
28	Swine	...	...	...	...
29	Lime Kilns	74	68	5	1	
30	Beedy, manufacturing	380	373	4	3	
31	Manufacturing Cigars and cigarettes and storing Tobacco	352	352	...	...
32	Camphor, storing and boiling	52	52	...	...
33	Shaving Saloon	1,885	1,880	...	5	
34	Husking of paddy	...	...	...	...
35	Groundnut Storage	164	159	...	5	
36	Grain Storage	711	711	...	...
37	Gold Refining	12	12	...	...
38	Poultry	17	17	...	...
	Total	12530	12175	235	120	

FOOD ANALYSIS

Nature of samples	1950			1945		1946		1947		1948		1949	
	Number of samples analysed	Number of adulterated samples	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples	No. of samples analysed	Percentage of adulterated samples
Milk	2,880	2075	72.0	1,078	56.5	1,227	64.6	1,840	64.5	2,054	50.8	2,629	62.2
Butter	475	118	24.8	150	20.0	164	22.0	223	18.8	356	18.8	481	21.8
Ghee	725	82	11.3	451	13.7	464	6.7	459	5.2	607	10.9	688	10.9
Gingelly oil	313	39	12.4	235	6.4	285	9.1	374	8.3	450	11.6	409	13.4
Groundnut oil	86	4	4.7	31	6.5	33	18.2	40	5.0	67	7.5	100	5.0
Cocoanut oil	286	33	11.5	33	21.2	347	31.1	113	1.8	117	...	195	3.1
Coffee powder	196	4	2.0	53	5.7	79	...	114	4.4	266	13.9	222	4.1
Tea	22	...	...	5	...	21	...	33	...	31	...	30	...
Ghee substitutes	19	5	26.3	52	64.3	23	47.8	6	50.0	17	47.1	14	35.7
Other articles	59	27	45.8	9	66.7	22	54.5	27	19.2	70	7.0	42	52.4
Total	5,061	2387	47.2	2,097	36.3	2,665	38.4	3,229	40.3	4,035	31.8	4,810	39.9

Nature of samples	Adulterated samples among the samples analysed in 1950						Adulterated samples of the previous year pending disposal on 1-1-1950						Total number of adulterated samples dealt with during 1950						Total fines imposed in 1950	Average fine per conviction in 1950	Number of convictions in 1949	Total fines imposed in 1949	Average fine per conviction in 1949
	Number of samples	Number of convictions	Number seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Sec. 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14, but acquitted, without prosecution	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1950	Number of samples	Number of convictions	No. seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Sec. 12 without prosecution	Number taken under Sec. 14 but acquitted, without prosecution	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1950	Number of samples	Number of convictions	No. seized under Sec. 9 and forfeited or destroyed under Section 12 without prosecution	No. taken under Sec. 14 but acquitted, withdrawn or not prosecuted	Number pending disposal on 31-12-1950								
Milk	2075	1066	...	54	955	904	512	...	4	388	2979	1578	...	58	1343	53,174	34	1104	40,776	37			
Butter	118	85	...	1	32	40	34	...	...	6	153	119	...	1	38	3,074	26	89	2,839	32	
Ghee	82	50	4	...	28	31	19	...	...	12	113	69	4	...	40	2,580	37	56	3,610	64	
Gingelly oil	39	27	...	...	12	6	3	...	...	3	45	30	...	...	15	700	23	65	2,330	36
Groundnut oil	4	2	...	...	2	1	1	...	...	...	5	3	...	...	2	70	23	4	180	45
Cocoanut oil	33	23	...	1	9	7	4	...	...	3	40	27	...	1	12	675	25	1	25	25	
Coffee powder	4	2	1	1	...	4	3	...	...	1	8	5	1	1	1	130	26	11	365	33	
Tea	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghee substitutes	5	4	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	6	5	1	...	...	115	23	...	...	...
Other articles	27	20	...	5	2	11	11	...	...	...	38	31	...	5	2	795	26	2	100	50
Total	2387	1279	6	62	1040	1005	588	...	4	413	3392	1867	6	66	1453	61,313	33	1332	50,225	38			

Number	Description	Number of samples examined	Remarks
1	Complete bacteriological and chemical examination	3,824	...
2	Bacteriological and chemical examination of well samples	30	...
3	Microscopical examination of water from different places in the water supply system	69	...
4	Identification of algae	28	...
5	Culture media, etc., for determination and adjustment of PH	96	...
6	Samples of water tested for the presence of free chlorine, interfering substances, etc.	16,028	...
7	Examination for the presence of h ₂ s in filtered water samples	5,424	...
		25,499	

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. II

Chlorination data for 1950

1950 Month	No. of samples for free chlorine and for interfe- ring substances	Quantity of water filtered in million gallons per day			Dose of chlorine in p. p. m.			Lbs. of chlorine used per month for post-chlori- nation	Lbs. of chlorine used per month for pre-chlori- nation	Total lbs. of liquid chlorine used per month	Cost of chlorine per lb.	Total cost of chlorine	Average No. of beds per day
		Max	Min	Mean	Max	Min	Mean						
January	775	23.32	20.32	21.17	1.10	0.94	1.02	6696	5208	11904	0-8-6	6324- 0-0	11.3
February	700	23.16	18.66	21.52	1.04	0.73	0.99	5940	4613	10553	"	5606- 6-6	11.2
March	775	22.82	20.32	21.54	1.06	0.94	1.00	6696	5208	11904	"	6324- 0-0	10.03
April	750	23.50	20.32	21.71	1.45	0.95	1.11	7264	5188	12452	"	6615- 2-0	10.7
May	775	23.32	20.26	21.94	1.65	1.00	1.19	8102	5324	13426	"	7132- 9-0	11.0
June	748	24.49	21.32	22.86	1.76	1.06	1.26	8974	5040	14014	"	7444-15-0	11.7
July	775	23.83	21.33	22.45	2.01	1.13	1.63	11670	5500	17170	"	9121- 9-0	12.2
August	775	22.00	16.66	20.51	4.13	1.00	2.95	18893	7366	26259	"	13950- 1-6	12.5
September	750	21.05	17.74	19.88	3.81	2.12	2.70	16066	7441	23507	"	12488- 1-6	12.4
October	775	21.66	18.99	20.56	3.41	1.19	2.18	13942	7964	21906	"	11637- 9-0	11.5
November	750	23.32	20.00	20.85	1.60	0.79	1.20	7557	5556	13113	"	6966- 4-6	10.6
December	775	23.00	20.16	21.20	1.10	0.92	1.01	6692	5172	11864	"	6302-12-6	10.6
Average	760	22.96	19.67	21.36	2.01	1.06	1.52	9874	5799	15673	"	8326- 1-10	11.31

WATER ANALYSIS

STATEMENT No. II

Showing average lake level and oxidisable organic matter

(Tidy's figure) for raw water

from the Kilpauk end of the conduit

Month		Average Lake Level (in feet)	Oxidisable organic matter (Tidy's figure) for the raw water collected at Kilpauk end of the conduit	Total rain fall recorded in the lake Region every month
January	1950	40·62	0·147 parts per 100,000	0·22 inches
February	„	40·31	0·187 „	2·90 „
March	„	40·43	0·204 „	0·70 „
April	„	40·45	0·246 „	Nil „
May	„	38·92	0·234 „	1·79 „
June	„	37·78	0·259 „	1·23 „
July	„	36·45	0·286 „	2·97 „
August	„	35·10	0·309 „	3·84 „
September	„	34·21	0·306 „	4·45 „
October	„	34·71	0·280 „	7·33 „
November	„	36·44	0·231 „	6·73 „
December	„	37·46	0·194 „	Nil.

Showing results of bacteriological examination of Red Hills Lake water

1950 Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters present in							Remarks.
		— 60 c. c.	+ 60 c. c.	+ 20 c. c.	+ 10 c. c.	+ 5 c. c.	+ 1.0 c.c. + 0.1 c. c.		
January	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February	5	Nil	40%	60%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	
March	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April	5	Nil	Nil	40%	60 %	Nil	Nil	...	
May	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	20%	80%	Nil	...	
August	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September	6	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	...	
October	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November	5	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	...	
December	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

APPENDIX

[illegible]

Raw water, Kilpauk end of the conduit				Chlorinated raw water (prior to filtration)							Chlorinated filtered water							Test-tap K. P. S.																		
Month	Lactose fermenters in					No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in					No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in					No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in																	
	— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.		+ 1.0 c.c.	+ 0.1 c.c.	— 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.		+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	+ 0.1 c.c.	— 60 c.c.		+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	+ 0.1 c.c.												
January '50	20	nil	10%	25%	35%	20%	10%	—	20	10%	30%	30%	25%	5%	nil	—	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	—	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	—	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	—	
February	25	4%	8%	4%	48%	36%	nil	—	25	12%	12%	12%	56%	nil	nil	—	25	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	—	25	92%	8%	nil	nil	nil	—	25	92%	8%	nil	nil	—
March	20	5%	30%	nil	25%	25%	15%	—	20	10%	40%	25%	20%	5%	nil	—	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	—	25	76%	16%	8%	nil	nil	—	25	76%	16%	8%	nil	—
April	20	nil	nil	10%	60%	20%	10%	—	20	nil	20%	10%	70%	nil	nil	—	20	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	—	25	72%	20%	8%	nil	nil	—	25	72%	20%	8%	nil	—
May	25	nil	nil	8%	40%	4%	48%	—	25	nil	nil	40%	48%	12%	nil	—	25	92%	8%	nil	nil	nil	—	25	60%	20%	20%	nil	nil	—	25	60%	20%	20%	nil	—
June	25	8%	8%	nil	20%	24%	40%	—	25	12%	16%	20%	40%	12%	nil	—	25	100%	nil	nil	nil	nil	—	25	68%	20%	8%	4%	nil	—	25	68%	20%	8%	4%	—
July	20	nil	nil	5%	5%	80%	10%	—	20	nil	5%	40%	45%	10%	nil	—	20	75%	20%	5%	nil	nil	—	25	52%	32%	16%	nil	nil	—	25	52%	32%	16%	nil	—
August	25	28%	8%	8%	12%	16%	28%	—	25	32%	28%	20%	12%	8%	nil	—	25	80%	16%	4%	nil	nil	—	25	56%	20%	20%	12%	nil	—	25	56%	20%	20%	12%	—
September	25	16%	4%	12%	12%	20%	36%	—	25	24%	32%	20%	16%	8%	nil	—	25	84%	16%	nil	nil	nil	—	25	64%	16%	8%	4%	nil	—	25	64%	16%	8%	4%	—
October	20	40%	5%	5%	15%	20%	15%	—	20	45%	10%	16%	15%	15%	nil	—	20	90%	5%	5%	nil	nil	—	20	60%	15%	15%	5%	nil	—	20	60%	15%	15%	5%	—
November "	25	8%	4%	Nil	24%	32%	32%	—	25	12%	nil	16%	52%	20%	nil	—	25	80%	16%	4%	nil	nil	—	25	76%	8%	8%	4%	nil	—	25	76%	8%	8%	4%	—
December "	21	19%	nil	4.7%	28.6%	43%	4.7%	—	21	19%	9.5%	28.5%	43%	nil	nil	—	21	90.5%	9.5%	nil	nil	nil	—	25	96%	4%	nil	nil	nil	—	25	96%	4%	nil	nil	—

APPENDIX

1950	Distribution system of the City										Distribution system of Saidapet										Distribution system of Sembium										
	Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in						No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in							
			-60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.		+ 0.1 c.c.	- 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.	+ 5 c.c.		+ 1.0 c.c.	+ 0.1 c.c.	- 60 c.c.	+ 60 c.c.	+ 20 c.c.	+ 10 c.c.		+ 5 c.c.	+ 1.0 c.c.	+ 0.1 c.c.					
January	1950	160	65%	15%	5%	5%	10%	Nil	—	10	95%	Nil	5%	Nil	Nil	—	10	100%	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	10	100%	Nil.	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
February	"	180	72%	16%	8%	4%	nil	Nil	—	10	90%	Nil	10%	Nil	Nil	—	10	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	10	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
March	"	180	60%	25%	10%	Nil	5%	Nil	—	20	85%	10%	5%	Nil.	Nil	—	10	90%	10%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	10	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
April	"	160	56%	24%	10%	10%	nil	Nil	—	20	90%	Nil	10%	Nil	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	10%	10%	Nil	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
May	"	180	50%	10%	30%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	60%	10%	20%	10%	Nil	Nil	—	20	60%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
June	"	160	55%	20%	15%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	75%	15%	5%	Nil	5%	Nil	—	20	75%	15%	Nil	5%	Nil	—
July	"	160	50%	25%	5%	10%	10%	Nil	—	20	60%	25%	15%	Nil	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	Nil	—	20	80%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	—
August	"	180	55%	25%	15%	Nil	5%	Nil	—	20	65%	15%	10%	Nil	Nil	—	20	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
September	"	160	45%	30%	10%	5%	10%	Nil	—	20	75%	10%	Nil	10%	5%	—	20	95%	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	95%	5%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
October	"	150	48%	18%	16%	8%	10%	Nil	—	10	80%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	80%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	80%	20%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
November	"	180	65%	15%	10%	Nil	10%	Nil	—	20	90%	10%	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—
December	"	160	80%	5%	5%	10%	nil	Nil	—	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—	20	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	—

WATER ANALYSIS Showing average chemical results of the City, Saidapet and Sembium distribution systems STATEMENT No. IX
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1950	Distribution system of the City								Distribution system of Saidapet								Distribution system of Sembium					
	No. of Samples	No. of Samples						Smell	Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites		
		Ammonia-cal Nitrogen	Albumin-oid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrates	Nitrites																
Month																						
January 1950	160	nil	0·012	0·048	0·092	nil	Faint Trace	10	nil	0·004	0·004	0·021	Intense	nil	10	nil	0·003	0·004	0·018	nil	Nil	
February "	180	nil	0·008	0·046	0·130	nil	Trace	10	nil	0·002	0·003	0·023	"	nil	10	nil	0·003	0·004	0·016	nil	Nil	
March "	180	nil	0·012	0·044	0·140	nil	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·003	0·020	"	Trace	20	nil	0·004	0·005	0·075	nil	Trace	
April "	160	nil	0·022	0·052	0·198	nil	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·004	0·037	"	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·003	0·041	nil	Trace	
May "	180	nil	0·010	0·064	0·190	nil	Trace	20	nil	0·003	0·003	0·031	"	Trace	20	nil	0·004	0·005	0·032	nil	Nil	
June "	160	nil	0·012	0·056	0·212	nil	Trace	20	nil	0·005	0·005	0·042 present	"	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·004	0·056	nil	Trace	
July "	160	traces of H ₂ S Smell	0·022	0·064	0·230	nil	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·003	0·051	"	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·006	0·042	nil	Trace	
August "	180	traces of H ₂ S Smell	0·026	0·068	0·246	nil	Trace	20	nil	nil	0·002	0·046	"	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·002	0·049	nil	Trace	
September "	160	traces of H ₂ S Smell	0·029	0·064	0·250	nil	Trace	20	nil	nil	0·002	0·026	"	Trace	20	nil	0·002	0·002	0·049	nil	Nil	
October "	150	Faint trace of H ₂ S	0·025	0·056	0·233	nil	Trace	10	nil	0·002	0·002	0·022	"	Trace	20	nil	0·003	0·003	0·045	nil	Trace	
November "	180	nil	0·018	0·048	0·178	nil	Trace	20	nil	nil	nil	0·030 present	"	Trace	20	nil	nil	0·003	0·010	Trace	Trace	
December "	160	nil	0·012	0·048	0·151	nil	Trace	20	nil	nil	nil	0·038	Intense	Trace	20	nil	Trace	0·010	nil	Trace	Trace	

Showing important bacteriological results of raw water from the infiltration gallery wells at Saidapet and Sembium

1950	Raw water from infiltration gallery well in Saidapet										Raw water from infiltration gallery well in Sembium									
Month	No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in								No. of Samples	Lactose fermenters in									
		— 60 c.c. +	60 c.c. +	20 c.c. +	10 c.c. +	5 c.c. +	1.0 c.c. +	0.1 c.c.	— 60 c.c. +		60 c.c. +	20 c.c. +	10 c.c. +	5 c.c. +	1.0 c.c. +	0.1 c.c.				
January ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	...		
February ...	1	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	...		
March ...	2	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	...		
April ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	Nil	Nil	...		
May ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	...		
June ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	Nil	Nil	...		
July ..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	Nil	Nil	...		
August ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	...		
September ...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	100%	...		
October ...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	1	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	...		
November ..	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	100%	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	...		
December...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	100%	Nil	Nil	...	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	50%	50%	Nil	Nil	...		

Showing average chemical results of raw water from the infiltration gallery well in Saidapet and Sembium
(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1950	Infiltration gallery well in Saidapet (Raw water)							Infiltration gallery well in Sembium (Raw water)						
	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitrate	Nitrite
January	1	Nil	0.005	0.004	0.022	Intense	Nil	1	Nil	0.002	0.004	0.015	Nil	Nil
February	1	Nil	0.002	0.003	0.025	Intense	Faint Trace	1	Nil	0.002	0.004	0.015	Nil	Nil
March	2	Nil	0.002	0.003	0.025	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0.004	0.005	0.078	Nil	Trace
April	2	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.042	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	0.004	0.002	0.072	Nil	Trace
May	1	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.057	Intense	Trace	1	Nil	0.004	0.004	0.045	Nil	Trace
June	2	Nil	0.004	0.004	0.045	present	Nil	2	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.057	Nil	Nil
July	2	Nil	0.002	0.003	0.043	present	Trace	2	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.081	Nil	Nil
August	2	Nil	Nil	Trace	0.051	present	Trace	2	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.056	Nil	Nil
September	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.022	present	Trace	2	Nil	0.002	0.002	0.056	Nil	Nil
October	1	Nil	Nil	Trace	0.020	present	Trace	1	Nil	0.002	0.003	0.052	Nil	Nil
November	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.040	present	Trace	2	Nil	Trace	0.002	0.015	Trace	Nil
December	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.040	Intense	Trace	2	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.015	Nil	Nil

(Results expressed in parts per 100,000)

1950	Raw water, Kilpauk end of the conduit										Chlorinated Raw Water										Chlorinated Filtered Water										Test-Tap K. P. S.				
	Month	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen	No. of Samples	Smell	Ammoniacal Nitrogen	Albuminoid Nitrogen	Absorbed Oxygen	Nitric Nitrogen	Nitrous Nitrogen						
	January	1950	20	nil	0.002	0.066	0.147	nil	nil	20	nil	0.004	0.066	0.126	nil	nil	20	nil	0.006	0.052	0.093	nil	nil	20	nil	0.005	0.046	0.092	nil	nil					
	February	"	22	nil	0.002	0.051	0.187	nil	nil	22	nil	0.002	0.050	0.165	nil	nil	22	nil	0.003	0.043	0.134	nil	nil	22	nil	0.003	0.044	0.131	nil	nil					
	March	"	20	nil	0.002	0.050	0.204	nil	nil	20	nil	0.002	0.048	0.174	nil	nil	20	nil	0.005	0.044	0.147	nil	nil	25	nil	0.005	0.042	0.142	nil	nil					
	April	"	20	nil	0.004	0.068	0.246	nil	nil	20	nil	0.008	0.066	0.231	nil	nil	20	nil	0.022	0.055	0.208	nil	nil	20	nil	0.020	0.056	0.198	nil	nil					
	May	"	25	nil	0.003	0.065	0.234	nil	nil	24	nil	0.003	0.066	0.219	nil	nil	24	nil	0.006	0.062	0.197	nil	nil	24	nil	0.003	0.060	0.192	nil	nil					
	June	"	25	nil	0.004	0.061	0.259	nil	nil	25	nil	0.006	0.060	0.240	nil	nil	25	nil	0.012	0.056	0.220	nil	nil	25	nil	0.009	0.052	0.215	nil	nil					
	July	"	22	nil	0.002	0.073	0.286	nil	nil	22	nil	0.004	0.072	0.272	nil	nil	22	nil	0.007	0.069	0.254	nil	nil	22	nil	0.016	0.065	0.232	nil	nil					
	August	"	25	nil	0.008	0.081	0.309	nil	nil	25	nil	0.009	0.080	0.294	nil	nil	25	nil	0.014	0.074	0.270	nil	nil	25	nil	0.016	0.070	0.249	nil	nil					
	September	"	23	nil	0.005	0.080	0.306	nil	nil	23	nil	0.006	0.076	0.282	nil	nil	23	nil	0.021	0.071	0.268	nil	Trace	23	nil	0.020	0.067	0.249	nil	Trace					
	October	"	19	nil	0.004	0.074	0.230	nil	nil	19	nil	0.004	0.072	0.274	nil	nil	19	nil	0.018	0.063	0.238	nil	Trace	19	nil	0.019	0.054	0.234	nil	Trace					
	November	"	24	nil	0.001	0.074	0.231	nil	nil	24	nil	0.001	0.070	0.219	nil	nil	24	nil	0.009	0.056	0.184	nil	nil	24	nil	0.007	0.050	0.183	nil	nil					
	December	"	21	nil	Trace	0.066	0.194	nil	nil	21	nil	Nil	0.058	0.186	nil	nil	21	nil	0.009	0.050	0.158	nil	nil	21	nil	0.008	0.050	0.152	nil	nil					

CHILD WELFARE

STATEMENT No. 1.

Showing cases of Labour which came under the observation of Child Welfare

Scheme in 1950.

No.	Centre	How Conducted					Caste		Remarks	
		By Nurses of C. W. S.	Taken to Hospital	Taken over after Barber woman conducted.	Maternity ward	Total	Muslim	Non Muslim	Twins	Still Birth
1	Tondiarpet	148	85	58	696	987	21	966	12	26
2	Royapuram	479	30	41	...	550	136	414	1	12
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	317	25	17	...	359	62	297	2	9
4	Washermenpet	742	72	33	1180	2027	439	1588	19	16
5	Sanjiviroyanpet	450	54	13	545	1062	43	1019	2	22
6	George Town	368	101	...	754	1223	95	1128	8	26
7	Muthialpet	714	100	29	...	843	179	664	8	20
8	Kothwal Bazaar	420	43	6	...	469	181	288	5	9
9	Treveleyan Basin	623	74	29	789	1515	9	1506	8	20
10	Park Town	354	29	11	...	394	1	393	5	10
11	Maternity House, Choolai	582	188	14	1386	2170	17	2153	17	58
12	Sembiam	486	85	44	508	1123	82	1041	10	42
13	North Perambur	482	60	53	468	1063	139	924	11	30
14	Pulianthope	746	69	51	450	1316	303	1013	5	30
15	Purasawalkam	564	65	50	567	1246	38	1208	5	29
16	Kilpauk	161	54	22	300	537	19	518	5	17
17	Chetpet	267	58	35	399	759	15	744	10	17
18	Egmore	635	45	55	...	735	75	660	8	11
19	Saidapet	301	172	56	994	1523	32	1491	9	48
20	Periamet	287	41	4	336	668	80	588	4	12
21	Triplicane	812	47	30	703	1592	616	976	9	20
22	Mirsahibpet	818	15	21	...	854	300	554	8	15
23	Mylapore	705	13	13	...	731	90	641	10	19
24	Royapettah	576	15	6	...	537	90	447	4	8
25	Mandavalli	495	13	17	...	525	11	514	4	14
26	Adyar	107	74	10	299	490	11	479	7	21
27	Teynampet	436	15	5	...	456	11	445	6	13
28	Thyagaraya Nagar.	309	18	1	...	328	...	328	2	6
29	Kodambakam	232	18	17	...	267	6	261	2	7
30	Ayanavaram	507	53	48	...	608	27	581	1	13
		14063	1731	789	10374	26957	3128	23829	207	668

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. II

Showing the number of visits paid by the Staff of Child Welfare Scheme
in 1950.

No.	Centre	Visits paid by			Total
		Midwives	Health Visitors	Lady Doctors	
1	Tondiarpet	5966	3665	1252	10883
2	Royapuram	5750	7546	922	14218
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	4792	2500	1208	8500
4	Washermenpet	15307	12169	2176	29652
5	Sanjiviroyanpet	12914	7782	1044	21740
6	George Town	10170	5063	1186	16419
7	Muthialpet	8716	8684	1223	18623
8	Kothwal Bazaar	4866	4571	927	10364
9	Treveleyen Basin	12048	7192	1287	20527
10	Park Town	4145	2518	1059	7722
11	Maternity Home Choolai	15211	6942	536	22689
12	Sembiam	7903	5415	1132	14450
13	North Perambur	8215	4954	1144	14313
14	Pulianthope	15399	9793	967	26159
15	Purasawalkam	12479	7145	1248	20872
16	Kilpauk	3778	3022	1199	7999
17	Chetpet	5426	1410	1351	8187
18	Egmore	8293	3325	1142	12760
19	Saidapet	8285	4731	1167	14183
20	Periamet	5280	3549	1200	10029
21	Triplicane	13177	9589	1092	23858
22	Mirsahibpet	8427	7976	1192	17595
23	Mylapore	7653	5529	1099	14281
24	Royapettah	6066	1812	665	8543
25	Mandavalli	5368	3584	1196	10148
26	Adyar	7664	6264	1186	15114
27	Teynampet	5017	973	170	6160
28	Thyagaraya Nagar	3809	351	116	4276
29	Kodambakkam	3220	634	232	4086
30	Ayanavaram	6080	624	...	6704
		241424	149312	30318	421054

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. III.

Showing the number of Pre-Natal cases registered and the number of booked cases conducted in 1950

No.	Centre	No. of Pre-Natal cases registered by Health Visitors	No. of booked cases which attended the Ante-Natal clinic	Cases not confined
1	Tondiarpet	1304	1250	210
2	Royapuram	1200	1089	150
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	713	695	120
4	Washermenpet	2870	2756	264
5	Sanjiviroyanpet	1167	1149	86
6	George Town	1353	1342	178
7	Muthialpet	1320	1224	117
8	Kothwal Bazaar	1049	1004	145
9	Treveleyen Basin	2096	2025	270
10	Park Town	630	626	65
11	Maternity Home Choolai	2212	2170	318
12	Sembium	1363	1262	72
13	North Perambur	1358	1354	155
14	Pulianthope	1733	1710	170
15	Purasawalkam	1916	1867	100
16	Kilpauk	701	698	19
17	Chetpet	936	936	127
18	Egmore	1392	1385	155
19	Saidapet	2020	1928	200
20	Periamet	841	828	63
21	Triplicane	2517	2285	202
22	Mirsahibpet	1406	1404	180
23	Mylapore	1232	1226	132
24	Royapettah	997	988	95
25	Mandavalli	809	805	64
26	Adyar	530	520	50
27	Teynampet	542	542	39
28	Thyagaraya Nagar	328	328	14
29	Kodambakam	283	283	44
30	Ayanavaram	751	751	68
		37569	36430	3872

CHILD WELFARE

Showing Pre-Natal cases registered and ailments of Pregnancy diagnosed and patients advised in 1950.

No.	Centres.	Anaemia	Influenza	Diarrhoea	Albuminuria	Scanty Urine	Debility	Dyspepsia	Bronchitis	Dysentery	A. P. H.	Syphilis	Nutritis	Stomatitis	V. D. H.	Ulcerated Vulva	Malaria	Constipation	Breast Abscess	Ear & Eye diseases	Skin Affection	Asthma	Morning Sickness	Leucorrhoea	Rheumatism	General Anasarca	Toxemia	Chicken Pox	Pyrexia	Ringworm	Cal. Deficiency	T. B.	Other Diseases	Normal Cases	Total	
1	Tondiarpet	38	25	10	12	8	28	32	8	15	2	..	1	45	.. 1	..	1	12	1	1	4	7	.. 2	4	18 3	20	958	1250
2	Royapuram	248	3	13	18	160	75	8	54	8	22	40	.. 1	228	1	1	..	5	9	9	36	150	1089
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	157	3	4	19	17	20	21	29	..	..	4	61	55	..	..	..	25	..	2	3	8	..	3	..	9	42	..	..	..	..	..	53	152	695
4	Washermanpet	186	..	10	53	324	27	1264	76	35	..	..	129	17	..	..	27	512	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	2	14	..	..	..	..	..	..	79	2756
5	Sanjivirayanpet	81	47	22	41	73	85	20	60	25	..	..	..	26	.. 1	..	16	277	..	3	..	13	10	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	158	1149
6	George Town	171	14	46	40	36	34	49	53	30	..	..	15	96	..	..	28	101	3	3	31	8	19	22	1	..	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	99	287
7	Muthialpet	420	60	..	40	..	10	20	20	25	..	..	..	152	7	..	4	70	2	2	10	3	6	..	..	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	..	32	262
8	Kothwal Bazaar	80	27	16	13	12	33	39	53	8	..	..	..	46	..	..	5	198	..	..	4	1	..	..	..	20	10	..	..	..	..	..	1	129	1004
9	Trevelyan Basin	65	8	10	4	90	65	15	5	24	3	..	22	102	7	..	13	101	..	1	30	1	3	..	..	36	13	..	..	..	..	..	4	994	2025
10	Park Town	25	5	15	4	101	51	43	51	5	..	..	..	45	..	..	..	129	..	..	5	4	..	..	..	17	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	75	626
11	Maternity Home, Choolai	210	29	15	64	117	50	31	103	12	1	..	10	175	4	..	3	371	2	2	2	6	10	..	..	..	23	..	..	..	..	..	..	115	803
12	Sembiam	52	53	8	..	47	36	24	11	16	..	..	..	44	..	..	..	80	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	247	604
13	North Parambur	27	8	7	62	77	66	6	55	4	..	..	4	66	27	..	..	116	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	329	575
14	Pulianthore	84	..	95	1	120	51	115	74	88	..	..	11	38	..	..	..	298	1	..	40	2	2	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	429
15	Puras walkam	7	1	3	1	348	..	784	19	26	..	..	31	24	..	..	..	279	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	..	55	286
16	Kilpauk	148	11	3	..	57	92	21	42	4	..	..	..	24	..	..	..	69	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	67	126
17	Che'pet	19	..	1	..	60	44	36	4	1	..	..	..	55	..	..	..	42	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	381	289
18	Egmore	102	23	12	26	88	160	34	52	38	..	..	..	90	..	..	8	138	..	..	..	..	..	..	71	..	35	..	..	..	..	..	..	157	347
19	Saidapet	46	3	14	5	81	6	5	7	16	3	..	..	59	3	..	..	64	4	..	8	2	..	..	..	..	20	..	..	..	..	..	..	155	1418
20	Periamet	27	8	4	3	20	12	31	21	2	..	..	1	47	..	..	..	149	..	..	1	..	4	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	40	456
21	Triplicane	271	54	16	2	43	296	197	48	18	..	..	2	360	7	..	..	61	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	2	59	761
22	Mirshahibpet	96	..	26	1	41	106	57	47	6	..	..	..	30	..	..	..	147	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	338	509
23	Mylapore	91	32	7	2	111	72	150	41	1	..	..	2	81	..	..	..	233	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	146	246
24	Royapetah	20	16	8	..	106	34	51	50	8	1	2	31	80	6	..	1	62	..	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	201	305
25	Mandavalli	113	..	4	..	55	35	5	2	..	..	..	..	47	..	..	..	55	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	68	419	
26	Adyar	82	7	..	13	42	23	67	6	4	..	..	..	24	4	..	..	86	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	..	..	..	..	..	64	80	
27	Teynampet	26	1	1	..	70	7	24	11	4	..	..	14	24	5	..	..	45	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	203	
28	T. Nagar	27	3	1	..	34	5	18	3	..	1	..	9	16	2	..	2	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	50	133	
29	Kodambakam	6	..	1	..	8	..	1	..	1	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	9	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	20	113	
30	Ayanavaram	57	43	20	..	66	58	21	..	46	..	..	..	54	..	..	..	96	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	63	237	751
		2982	524	396	428	2418	1541	13189	1005	470	12	9	366	2061	74	31	109	4462	22	36	174	81	61	77	79	102	291	1	137	31	86	15	3474	11686	36430	

CHILD WELFARE SCHEME

STATEMENT No. VI. A.

Deaths among cases came under the treatment of Child Welfare Scheme
and others in 1950.

No.	Centres	Deaths among cases brought under the care of child welfare scheme but not under treatment			Deaths among cases brought under care and treatment of child welfare Scheme.	Total.
		Under Private Doctor	Under Vidiyan's Treatment	In Hospital		
1	Tondiarpet			3		3
2	Royapuram			1		1
3	Palmyrah Kuppam			2	3	5
4	Washermanpet			—		—
5	Sanjeviroyanpet			—		—
6	George Town			1		1
7	Muthiapet			2		2
8	Kothwal Bazaar			1		1
9	Treveleyan Basin			3		3
10	Park Town			—		—
11	Maternity Home, Choolai			3		3
12	Sembiam		1	3		4
13	North Perambur			3		3
14	Pulianthope			2	2	4
15	Purasawalkam			—	1	1
16	Kilpauk			1		1
17	Chetpet			2		2
18	Egmore			1		1
19	Saidapet			8	1	9
20	Ferianmet			—		—
21	Triplicane			2		2
22	Mirsahibpet			—		—
23	Mylapore			1		1
24	Royapetah			1		1
25	Mandavalli			1		1
26	Adyar			4		4
27	Teynampet			—		—
28	T. Nagar			—		—
29	Kodambakam			1		1
30	Ayanavaram			—		—
		...	1	46	7	54

Showing the causes of death among cases brought to the notice of Child Welfare Scheme (V de Statement No. VI-A) in 1950.

No.	Centre	Pre-Eclampsic Toxaemia	Intra partum Toxaemia	Small-pox	Post partum haemorrhage	Puerperal sepsis	Retained placenta with P.P.H.	V.D.H. and Heart failure	Accidental Haemorrhage	Placenta Praevia	Retained Placenta	Shock distictical caesarean section	Tetanus	Diarrhoea	Peritonitis	Shock due to Inter- nal Podalic version	Tuberculosis	Adherent placenta	Pyrexia	Measless	Toxaemia of pregnancy	Cholera	Uterus Rupture	Embolism	Coronary thrombosis	Pulmonary Oedemia	Severe Anaemia	Total.
1	Tondiarpet	1	1	1	—	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	
2	Royapuram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4	Washermanpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5	Sanjiviroyanpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6	George Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7	Muthialpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8	Kothwal Bazaar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9	Trevelayen Basin	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10	Park Town	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11	Maternity Home, Cholalai	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
12	Sembiam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
13	North Perambur	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
14	Pu'ianthope	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
15	Purasawalkam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
16	Kilpauk	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
17	Chetpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
18	Egmore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
19	Saidapet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
20	Periamet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
21	Tripllicane	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
22	Mirsahibpet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
23	Mylapore	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
24	Royapetah	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
25	Mandavalli	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
26	Adyar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
27	Teynampet	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
28	T. Nagar	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
29	Kodambakam	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
30	Ayanavaram	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
		2	7	2	5	3	5	3	1	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	54

Showing Infants born in the year 1949 and kept under observation for a period of one year after birth

No.	Centre	Total number of Infants born in 1949	Number of still births in 1949	Died within										Total number of deaths excluding Still Births	Left city or other- wise not Traceable	Said to be well	Number of living children Traceable in the city 1 year old	Number of living children when one year old		
				1 to 7 days		8 days to 1 month		2 to 3 months		4 to 6 months		7 to 9 months							10 to 12 months	
				Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable	Deaths	Not Traceable						Deaths	Not Traceable
1	Tondiarpet	1000	42	22	12	7	11	7	19	20	14	13	35	7	76	24	733	757		
2	Royapuram	570	26	6	..	3	..	8	..	12	..	13	10	14	56	2	432	454		
3	Palmyrah Kuppam	299	10	4	..	1	1	9	4	12	15	10	15	8	44	10	194	204		
4	Washermanpet	1900	59	40	1	6	1	4	..	10	6	3	6	2	65	54	1638	1692		
5	Sanjeeviroyanpet	1162	35	18	19	7	25	1	12	10	27	9	15	5	50	31	924	955		
6	George Town	1380	41	30	21	21	9	16	7	30	8	24	8	16	137	39	1019	1058		
7	Muthialpet	820	24	8	..	10	2	15	10	15	14	18	20	11	77	40	609	649		
8	Kothwal Bazaar	483	25	10	..	2	1	17	5	13	9	14	7	7	63	28	339	367		
9	Trevelyan Basin	1550	46	17	24	10	7	17	5	30	18	31	39	17	122	506	690	1196		
10	Park Town	446	18	15	1	1	2	12	7	3	6	7	9	13	51	27	309	336		
11	Maternity Home, Choolai	2050	60	42	28	25	22	14	19	29	54	27	22	29	166	135	1485	1620		
12	Sembiam	1232	50	27	88	12	3	14	2	21	3	18	1	16	108	170	804	974		
13	North Perambur	1240	40	26	30	11	2	13	4	21	2	17	16	15	103	263	716	979		
14	Pulianthope	1521	50	42	30	12	4	16	7	17	2	42	21	24	140	228	939	1167		
15	Purasawalkam	473	44	28	9	15	19	16	25	22	28	23	28	13	117	109	996	1155		
16	Kilpauk	578	22	15	7	4	5	4	1	8	5	5	4	1	37	11	480	491		
17	Chetpet	669	15	14	7	12	16	7	16	11	3	7	1	10	61	39	510	549		
18	Egmore	825	21	21	8	5	5	3	5	16	3	15	5	39	106	47	577	624		
19	Saidapet	1381	24	48	79	4	18	16	26	23	34	12	33	15	100	109	899	1008		
20	Periamet	681	23	11	10	6	2	27	..	27	2	22	6	12	86	76	437	513		
21	Tripligane	1813	39	43	26	8	7	21	8	29	8	26	30	11	138	371	1172	1543		
22	Mirsaibpet	875	16	8	..	..	..	13	..	28	..	21	..	5	75	76	705	784
23	Mylapore	795	25	13	..	4	..	5	..	10	10	11	7	23	66	68	542	610		
24	Royapetah	568	16	13	1	4	..	7	3	10	4	19	12	9	94	43	390	433		
25	Mandavalli	506	17	16	1	4	..	2	3	11	9	17	7	2	52	44	356	400		
26	Adyar	551	22	16	82	5	..	13	2	10	4	12	3	3	59	44	328	372		
27	Teynampet	521	14	10	..	9	2	4	..	14	6	7	17	2	46	33	342	375		
28	T. Nagar	320	6	8	..	3	..	2	6	5	13	7	10	3	21	24	217	241		
29	Kodambakkam	292	7	15	..	4	2	1	1	6	2	..	2	4	32	18	217	235		
30	Ayanavaram	616	32	15	1	5	6	6	1	5	..	5	..	..	36	21	510	531
		28125	869	601	490	220	172	267	198	478	305	450	389	336	2352	2763	19509	22272		

[illegible]

CHILD WELFARE

STATEMENT No IX.

Showing the total number of Priority milk consumers from
1st Jan. to 31st Dec. 1950.

S. No.	Centre	Expect- tant Mothers	Nursing Mothers	Infants	Toddlers	Total
1	Tondiarpet	39	...	76	...	115
2	Royapuram	...	...	83	9	92
3	Palmyrah kuppam	...	...	54	...	54
4	Washermanpet	...	...	104	...	104
5	Sanjivaroyanpet	...	...	100	...	100
6	George Town	...	...	95	...	95
7	Muthialpet	...	...	98	...	98
8	Kothwal Bazaar	...	...	102	...	102
9	Treveleyan Basin	...	...	55	...	55
10	Park Town	...	...	80	...	80
11	Maty. Home, Choolai	...	...	188	...	188
12	Sembium	...	...	101	...	101
13	North Perambur	...	...	92	2	94
14	Pulianthope	...	...	111	...	111
15	Purasawalkam	...	567	50	10	627
16	Kilpauk	...	...	95	...	95
17	Chetpet	...	...	97	15	112
18	Egmore	...	...	93	29	122
19	Saidapet	...	...	115	6	121
20	Periamet	...	...	88	13	101
21	Triplicane	94	...	111	...	205
22	Mirsahibpet	...	...	62	...	62
23	Mylapore	...	...	98	7	105
24	Royapetah	...	...	92	22	114
25	Mandavalli	...	...	90	...	90
26	Advar	48	...	67	20	135
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	...
28	T. Nagar	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	...
30	Ayanavaram	...	...	...	...	...
		181	567	2397	133	3278

Showing total attendance of Expectant and Nursing mothers and children at the out-patient clinics in 1950.

No.	Centre	Attendance at Clinics						Grand Total	Diseases treated								Total							
		Infants		Pre-School		Expectant Mothers			Nursing Mothers		Respiratory	Alimentary	Skin affection	Influenza	Anaemia	Ear & Eye Diseases		Malaria	Fever	Vitamin Deficiency	Normal	Other Diseases		
		New	Old	New	Old	New	Old		New	Old														
1	Tondiarpet	2072	5803	2198	2599	1250	3295	3028	6574	8533	18271	26809	106	1292	180	2157	100	207	32	...	4464	8538		
2	Royapuram	1480	3218	1269	1350	1089	3470	2034	3829	5932	11867	17789	869	1378	605	722	545	288	118	...	1397	5932		
3	Palmurrah Kuppam	2676	5750	4202	5594	695	3119	3380	5818	10953	20311	31264	1316	1784	484	1747	312	672	232	...	4374	10953		
4	Washermanpet	3928	13822	845	2555	2756	8922	4141	12749	11670	33058	49728	2141	2407	760	823	1147	429	629	...	2388	11670		
5	Sanjivirovanpet	2314	3746	2092	1225	1141	2311	3562	4740	9357	12622	21979	651	2073	272	1553	23	97	42	631	4011	9357		
6	George Town	2758	5606	1963	3194	1342	6336	3201	8451	9261	24987	33353	1723	1875	1081	977	524	640	506	...	1557	9269		
7	Muthialpet	2229	8413	899	1750	1224	4886	2715	7515	7067	2561	29631	1459	1257	669	1069	1230	20	193	...	1164	7067		
8	Kothwal Bazaar	1690	3122	1625	1997	104	4292	2048	4560	6417	13971	20383	1300	1196	255	104	243	77	121	...	3121	6417		
9	Troveleyan Basu.	2756	7690	1217	167	2025	5760	2956	8626	8954	23943	32897	511	151	125	1393	151	1	141	23	4854	8954		
10	Park Town	1284	4063	815	1137	626	2851	1509	3769	4237	11811	16043	1657	626	235	84	188	55	42	...	1277	4237		
11	Maternity Home	3403	6052	2048	3442	2170	11226	3894	9746	11515	30536	42051	4003	2950	165	941	317	64	19	...	3055	11515		
12	Sembiam	2572	6204	1169	1405	1262	4913	3372	6361	8375	19483	27858	2017	1452	342	181	331	82	2	...	3968	8375		
13	North Perambur	2297	5388	1859	1997	1354	3977	3170	6533	8930	17945	26925	806	3833	676	2448	256	531	1	...	429	8380		
14	Pulianthope	3914	5861	2808	1905	1710	3575	4645	7188	13077	18529	31606	244	2942	1045	1902	507	642	410	...	3385	13077		
15	Purasawalkam	3324	7625	2378	2158	1867	4024	3613	7330	11187	21117	32374	739	2290	390	1777	192	233	3	...	3563	11187		
16	Kilpauk	179	3583	3293	2241	698	3533	3185	5075	9055	14432	23487	1996	1604	1279	1525	523	783	59	658	1283	9055		
17	Chetpet	1850	9331	1566	3237	936	3919	2169	8735	6541	25222	31743	907	1099	335	584	2	82	12	...	1911	6521		
18	Egmore	180	5117	1340	1628	1385	3391	2269	5393	6832	15554	2236	1353	1381	464	681	448	97	139	...	2097	6382		
19	Saidapet	2798	6662	593	615	1928	5701	3071	7799	8390	20777	29167	949	1081	1192	1175	246	434	...	...	3303	8390
20	Periamet	2283	5457	2356	2545	828	2562	2557	5153	8029	15725	23754	1430	911	592	1563	1100	549	16	...	1868	8029		
21	Triplicane	3220	7133	633	638	2285	5963	2541	6743	8729	20530	29259	2284	901	145	147	552	6	1	378	2611	8729		
22	Mirshahbpet	1972	5339	1623	2303	1404	5499	1826	4807	6825	17948	24773	1809	1844	825	1069	312	117	4	...	845	6825		
23	Mylapore	2076	7139	1198	1575	1226	4014	2039	4581	6539	17359	23893	1467	1330	288	569	523	35	22	...	2245	6539		
24	Royapuram	1198	421	543	629	988	4165	1226	2923	3960	12539	16499	626	772	139	654	220	29	2	...	1468	3960		
25	Mandavalli	1414	3710	1172	1707	805	2333	2137	4794	5578	13044	18622	1151	1162	437	597	347	235	10	...	1639	5578		
26	Adyar	1407	5026	1687	2456	520	2349	2076	4822	5690	14653	20343	798	762	370	790	482	362	2	...	2124	5690		
27	Teynampet	...	...	...	...	542	160	...	...	542	160	702	12	117	3	1	26	...	...	...	381	542
28	T. Nagar	...	...	...	...	328	199	...	...	328	199	527	4	59	2	3	27	...	...	...	233	328
29	Kodambakkam	...	...	...	...	283	136	31	...	316	136	452	10	29	6	2	13	...	...	3	256	316
30	Ayanavaram	459	2174	...	5	751	2311	578	2297	1788	6787	8575	260	240	100	200	300	...	88	200	200	1788		
		61148	157976	43444	54367	36430	120292	73668	167615	214690	500250	714940	38594	41953	13512	27438	11157	6776	2851	1982	2975	2650	65795	214690

No.	Centre:	Brought under care					Home Visits				Clinics						Maternal Mortality and Morbidity					
		Total Number of Mothers	Ante-Natal	Labour	Infants	Pre-School	Women Medical Officer	Health Visitors		Midwives	Attendance											
								A.N.	P.N.		A.N.	P.N.	No. held	Ante-Natal	No. held	Infants		No. held	Pre-School	No. held	Nursing Mothers	Mortality
1	Tondiarpet	1304	1250	977	961	757	1252	840	2825	690	5276	156	4545	7875	156	4787	156	9602	3	110		
2	Royapuram	1200	1089	550	538	454	922	891	6655	428	5322	156	4559	4698	156	2619	156	5913	1	227		
3	Palmyrahkuppam	713	695	359	350	204	1208	494	2003	1545	3247	156	3844	8426	156	9796	156	9198	5	10		
4	Washermenpet	2870	2756	2027	1961	1692	2176	5135	7034	2261	13046	156	11678	17750	155	3410	155	15800	...	262		
5	Sanjiviroyanpet	1167	1149	1062	1040	955	1044	1166	6616	6345	6569	156	3460	6060	312	3917	312	8542	...	660		
6	George Town	1353	1342	1223	1197	1058	1186	1353	3710	915	9255	152	8178	8364	311	5162	311	11652	1	459		
7	Muthialpet	1320	1224	843	823	649	1223	2860	5824	1791	6925	157	6110	10642	157	2649	157	10250	2	215		
8	Kothwal Bazaar	1049	1004	469	460	367	927	1605	2966	900	3666	167	5296	4812	157	3622	157	7658	1	133		
9	Trevelyan Basin	2096	2025	1515	1477	1196	1287	996	6196	2326	9722	156	7785	10446	157	2084	157	11582	3	215		
10	Park Town	630	626	394	384	336	1059	426	2092	598	3547	118	3477	5347	312	1955	312	1269	...	263		
11	Maternity Home, choolai	2212	2170	2170	2112	1620	536	1349	5593	1648	3563	312	15466	1455	312	5490	312	1360	3	610		
12	Sembiam	1363	1262	1123	1081	974	1132	1288	4127	6845	1058	154	6175	8776	154	2574	157	10333	4	651		
13	North Perambur	1358	1354	1063	1033	979	1144	811	4143	1277	6938	154	5331	7685	154	3856	156	10053	3	493		
14	Pulianthope	1733	1710	1316	1286	1176	967	1733	5060	1734	13665	156	5285	9775	156	4713	156	11833	4	993		
15	Purasawalkam	1916	1867	1246	1217	1155	1248	1421	5724	3890	8589	156	5891	10949	314	4536	314	10998	1	203		
16	Kilpauk	701	698	537	520	491	1199	679	2343	103	2875	156	4231	5462	156	534	155	8200	1	110		
17	Chetpet	936	936	759	742	549	1351	1121	289	645	4721	156	4855	11151	155	4803	155	10504	2	156		
18	Egmore	1392	1355	735	724	624	1142	942	2383	2109	6184	156	4776	7025	359	2968	359	7667	1	220		
19	Saidapet	2020	1928	1523	1475	1008	1167	324	4407	1816	6469	155	7629	9460	151	1203	154	10870	9	319		
20	Periamet	841	828	668	636	513	1200	926	2623	620	4660	158	3390	7745	156	4904	156	7715	...	318		
21	Triplicane	2517	2255	1592	1572	1543	1092	2890	6699	2307	10870	156	8248	10403	156	1321	156	9287	2	349		
22	Mirshahibpet	1406	1404	854	839	784	1192	2380	5596	1415	7012	72	6903	7311	158	3926	158	6633	...	161		
23	Mylapore	1232	1226	731	712	610	1099	1734	3795	1156	6497	156	5240	9265	156	2773	156	6620	1	227		
24	Royapetah	997	988	537	529	433	665	339	1473	656	5370	156	5133	6020	157	1177	157	4149	1	537		
25	Mandavalli	809	805	525	511	400	1196	1387	2197	713	4655	156	3638	5124	149	2879	149	6981	1	200		
26	Adyar	500	520	490	469	372	1186	2156	4108	3728	3936	157	2869	6433	157	4143	157	6598	4	208		
27	Teynampet	542	542	456	443	375	170	...	973	457	4560	53	702	...	...	...	...	...	...	456
28	T. Nagar	328	328	328	322	241	116	...	351	529	3280	52	527	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
29	Kodambakkam	283	283	267	260	235	232	...	634	1030	2190	...	419	2	...	...	...	31	1	41
30	Ayanavaram	761	751	08	595	531	...	...	624	1035	5045	...	3062	2633	...	5	...	2875	...	563
		37569	36430	26957	26289	22272	30318	37246	112066	52352	189072	4126	156722	219124	5037	97811	5036	241283	51	9509		

